Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1835. [No. 2,513.

THIS day, Wednesday, the 26th Instant, at 11 A M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public auction, at their Rooms,

A variety of property belonging to an Officer embarking for England, consisting of plate, glass and plated ware, Furniture, &c. &c., and two superior high caste Arab Horses, one of them a capital Charger.

ALSO,

An assortment of Native Jewellery, consisting of Gold Bangles, Neck chains, Breast pins, Broaches, Rings, Combs, &c. &c. Chaili Dresses, Bottled Beer, Port Wine, and Claret.

AT NOON WILL BE SOLD,

A Capital London built Stanhope, with Mail coach Axles and a set of Harness. The whole in capital order, with any Horses and Carriages th[illegible] may offer, and at 1. P. M. th[illegible] put up, 7 Pipes of Brand[illegible] Gin, recently impo[illegible] which may be t[illegible] pieces of f[illegible] cases of Cl[illegible] about 50[illegible] bottle[illegible]

[illegible]GHT and handsome Town-built Phaeton, in perfect repair, with a pair of fast Grey Arab Horses, and Harness. The Phaeton has Patent Axles, was built to express order—and the whole turn-out is worthy of attention. For particulars—apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., who will submit the same for Sale by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), this day—Wednesday—the 26th inst. at 3 P. M.

Nesbit Lane, 26th August, 1835.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., have for Sale at their Godowns, Manilla CHEROOTS, of superior quality, imported to express order, in Boxes of 1000 each. *Price Rs.* 35.

Nesbit Lane, 26th August, 1835.

MADEIRA WINE.

FOR Sale at a moderate Price—Several half and quarter Pipes of Old Madeira, at moderate Prices.—apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 26th August, 1835.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of the following Articles for the use of the Travancore Government, will be received by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, until the 31st October next, and the most advantageous offer will be accepted.

Saltpetre....	25	Candies of 600 lbs. English.
Brimstone...	6	Ditto.....Ditto,
Sugar.....200		Ditto of 500 lbs. Ditto.

The articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum by the 31st December next, and payment for the same will be made, at either of the above places at 28 Chacroms the Rupee.

(Signed) SOOBROW,
Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum in Travancore, 7th August, 1835.

A true Copy,
(Signed) J. CALDECOTT.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received until the 16th October next, by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, for the supply of Two thousand Coombs of Bombay Salt, of 160 Travancore Parahs per Coomb, for the use of the Travancore Government.

The whole quantity must be delivered within the 31st March [illegible] at the following ports.

Alleppey,
Moonamb[illegible]
Manacodu[illegible]
Cyamcolu[illegible]
Quilon.

The mos[illegible] accepte[illegible] Cha[illegible]

tice.

4,766	Logs of Teak Timber of different classes.	
7996.....	Do....	Taldoms.
2,284.....	Do....	Planks.
961.....	Do....	Slabs.
3,780.....	Do.....	Sheathing Planks.
211.....	Do....	Beams.
3	Candies of Ivory of 600 lbs.	English.
5	Do.....	Bee's Wax Do.
6	Do.....	Dammer Do.
1000	Do. of Pepper of 500 lbs.	English.

The above will be shipped free of all charges to the purchasers.

Particulars may be known on application to the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, or to J. Caldecott Esq. Commercial Agent to the Sirkar at Alleppey.

(Signed) SOOBROW,
Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandram in Travancore, 7th August, 1835.

A true Copy,
(Signed) J. CALDECOTT.

SALE OF BOOKS POSTPONED.

BECK AND CO., beg to announce that the sale of Books advertised by them, to take place on the 25 th instant, is unavoidably postponed till Tuesday, 22d proximo. All orders from outstations accompanied with references, will be carefully and faithfully attended to.

Apollo House, 26th August, 1835.

FOR Sale at LEGGETT'S Bakery, fine London fancy biscuits received by a late arrival; may be had by the lb. or in cannisters of 6 lbs.

Bombay, 26th Augt., 1835.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., a few three dozens cases of Lafitte Claret, lately imported from Mr. J. Exshaw, of Bordeaux—Price Rs 54 per case.

Bombay, 26th August, 1835.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., a few Hhds. of superior Sherry, at Rs. 375 per hhd., from Messrs. DUFF AND LEIGH, of London, per *Lord Lowther*.

Bombay, 26th August, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEALED Tenders (post paid), will be received by the President of the Standing Quarterly Committee of the 6th Royal or 1st Warwickshire Regt, until the 30th September next, to supply the following Articles for the use of the Canteen for 12 months, from 1st October 1835, should the Regiment remain so long at Deesa.

Brandy, per Company's Commissariat Gallon Rs.
[illegible]do.....do.
[illegible]do.....do.
[illegible] Pipe of
[illegible]mposed of
[illegible]ficers, to be at the risk of and replaced by the Contractor.

G. H. E. MU[illegible]PHY,
Captain 6th R. W. Regiment.

Camp, near Deesa, 12th August, 1835.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., the undermentioned, from *Barton and Guestier, of Bordeaux*.

Barsac.....each	Rs. 23	per doz.		
Red Hermitage.... "	" 28	"		
Leoville Claret.... "	" 18	"	In case of 1 Incases doz. each.	
Monton do.... "	" 18	"		
St. Julian do.... "	" 13	"		
Fine Old Cognac... "	" 15	"		
Cognac..... "	" 12	"		
From *Shaw and Maxwell.*				
Very superior Sherry. R.	23	perdoz	Incases of 3doz. each.	
Brown Sherry..... "	15	"		
Good Pale Sherry..each	Rs. 203	per Hhd.		
Ditto..... "	" 100	" Qr. cask.		
Ditto..... "	" 12	per doz.	Incases of 6doz. each.	
Superior Sherry, "	" 130	" per Qr. cask.		
Raspberry Ratafia. "	" 15	per doz	In cases of 3 doz. pint bot. each.	
Cherry Ditto.	do.	do.		

Bombay, 26th August, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

A Few Bills drawn and guaranteed by the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 30 days sight, on Coutts and Co. of London, are for sale at the Office of the undersigned, in sets of £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the exchange of 1*s.* 10*d.* per Bombay Rupee; from parties at outstations, remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 26th August, 1835.

DESTOURNELL'S AND COS' CLARET.

THIS well-known and much approved wine, to be had in cases of one and a half dozens each and of one dozen each, price [illegible] Rs per dozen---Cash.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co., Forbes Street.

Bombay, 26th August, 1835.

CALCUTTA DAILY PAPER.

THE ENGLISHMAN and MILITARY CHRONICLE, the largest daily Paper in India, consisting of eight pages of *thirty two* columns, contains nearly two pages every day, exclusively devoted to the consideration of Army matters. The original Military Correspondence published in the Journal, has amounted on the average to *eighty Letters* per month, for some months past.

The ENGLISHMAN likewise contains a great body of Miscellaneous information, interesting to the general reader. Sporting subjects also receive attention, while those interested in *Law matters*, will find it the only paper in India, which furnishes accurate, and constant reports of the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

Subscription to the ENGLISHMAN and MILITARY CHRONICLE, 64 Sicca Rupees per annum, exclusive of postage, payable in advance.

Agent at Bombay—Mr. MALVERY.
Ditto at Madras—Messrs. BINNY AND Co.

[illegible]NIVERSAL LIFE ASSU-[illegible]CE SOCIETY.—A[illegible]
[illegible]hards[illegible]
[illegible]ing ex[illegible]
[illegible]vision o[illegible]
[illegible]concurre[illegible]
[illegible]be made, [illegible]
[illegible]ditional pre[illegible]
[illegible]proceeding o[illegible]
[illegible]the excepted pla[illegible]

Resolved.—That [illegible] of the rates of premium if such revision shall be sanctioned by the home society, the additional risk that may be incurred by reason of the above resolutions be taken into the calculation in the permanent settlement of the rates of premium.

Resolved.—That the *solemn declaration* of an ass[illegible]r made before either of the Directors or the Agents of the Society—As to the truth of the several documents on which an Assurance may be effected be substituted for the present form of Affidavit.

Published for general information, by order of the Directors.

(Signed) BAGSHAW AND CO.,
Agents and Secy's.

Calcutta, July 25, 1835.

The Rates of Premium, and Blank Forms to enable persons to effect Assurances, may be had on application to Messrs. LECKIE and Co., Agents for the Society at Bombay.

FIFTY-SEVENTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale by BYRAMJEE NASSERVANJEE, Dantra, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co., at the following Prices:—

Whole Tickets at	Rupees	73	each.
Half ditto, at	"	37	"
Quarter ditto, at	"	18½	"
One Eighth do. at	"	9¼	"

The Drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 1st of October next.

[illegible]s—CASH.

[illegible]ARD.

BATHERJEE has for sale at his Bakery in Meadow Cabin Biscuit recently received from the American bark *Elizabeth*, Captain SMITH.

Bombay, 26th August, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

To be Published on the 1st of January.

(ON ENGLISH PAPER AND GOOD TYPE)

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY,

FOR 1836.

CONTAINING a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hith[illegible] in any simil[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]GHT and handsome Town-built Phaeton, in perfect repair, with a pair of fast Grey Arab Horses, and Harness. The Phaeton has Patent Axles, was built to express order—and the whole turn-out is worthy of attention. For particulars—apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., who will submit the same for Sale by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), this day—Wednesday—the 26th inst. at 3 P. M.

Nesbit Lane, 26th August, 1835.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., have for Sale at their Godowns, Manilla CHEROOTS, of superior quality, imported to express order, in Boxes of 1000 each. *Price Rs.* 35.

Nesbit Lane, 26th August, 1835.

MADEIRA WINE.

FOR Sale at a moderate Price—Several half and quarter Pipes of Old Madeira, at moderate Prices.—apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 26th August, 1835.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of the following Articles for the use of the Travancore Government, will be received by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, until the 31st October next, and the most advantageous offer will be accepted.

Saltpetre....	25 Candies of 600 lbs.	English.
Brimstone...	6 Ditto.....	Ditto,
Sugar.....	200 Ditto of 500 lbs.	Ditto.

The articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum by the 31st December next, and payment for the same will be made, at either of the above places at 28 Chacroms the Rupee.

(Signed) SOOBROW,
Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum in Travancore, 7th August, 1835.

A true Copy,
(Signed) J. CALDECOTT.

Passsage to London.

BY the splendid river-built Ships, both 650 Tons Burthen,

"*THE CARNATIC*;"

JOHN BRODIE, Commander, and

"*THE MALABAR*;"

WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander.

The Carnatic is expected here early in October, and will be despatched in all November.

The Malabar is expected here early in November, and will be despatched about the end of December.

The accommodations of these ships are very spacious and lofty, and both are quite new, now on their second voyage. Both vessels carry Surgeons. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Dady's Buildings, 26th August 1835.

CO[illegible]

[illegible]tice.

4,766 Logs of Teak Timber of different classes.		
7996.....	Do....	Taldoms.
2,284.....	Do....	Planks.
961.....	Do....	Slabs.
3,780.....	Do....	Sheathing Planks.
211.....	Do....	Beams.
3 Candies of Ivo y of 600 lbs.		English.
5 Do.....	Bee's Wax	Do.
6 Do.....	Dammer	Do.
1000 Do. of Pepper of 500 lbs.		English.

The above will be shipped free of all charges to the purchasers.

Particulars may be known on application to the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, or to J. Caldecott Esq. Commercial Agent to the Sirkar at Alleppey.

(Signed) SOOBROW,
Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandram in Travancore, 7th August, 1835.

A true Copy,
(Signed) J. CALDECOTT.

SALE OF BOOKS POSTPONED.

BECK AND CO., beg to announce that the sale of Books advertised by them, to take place on the 25 th instant, is unavoidably postponed till Tuesday, 22d proximo. All orders from outstations accompanied with references, will be carefully and faithfully attended to.

Apollo House, 26th August, 1835.

FOR Sale at LEGGETT'S Bakery, fine London fancy biscuits received by a late arrival; may be had by the lb. or in cannisters of 6 lbs.

Bombay, 26th Augt., 1835.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., a few three dozens cases of Lafitte Claret, lately imported from Mr. J. Exshaw, of Bordeaux—Price Rs. 54 per case.

Bombay, 26th August, 1835.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., a few Hhds. of superior Sherry, at Rs. 375 per hhd., from Messrs. DUFF AND LEIGH, of London, per *Lord Lowther*.

Bombay, 26th August, 1835.

example to Junior officers—and if the latter, whether it is detrimental to the Service or not,

In the case Juvenis alludes to, it appears to me, that the command allowance is (though drawn in the name of the Pro Tempore Bura Sahib,) with the exception of a small portion of it, perhaps a sum equal to the second fiddle's house-rent virtually pocketed by the absentee, who in all probability were he working with his corps, would either die, or be obliged to retire from the Service.

But to bring the point home to Mr. Hip. We'll suppose that he is Senior Lieutenant in his corps—that his corps is high up for the line step—and that his commanding officer is one of those sickly Birds of passage, who is fond of imposing his General duty upon others, and his Regimental (for small consideration,) upon his good natured second in command. (Doubtful whether he is in many cases fit for the capacity) four or five months after this said Bund..o..bust the Bura Sahib goes home and Mr. H. then finds out that if he had been obliged to remain with his Corps he must certainly have died. I should then like (when Mr. H. sees the prospect of getting his Company, in consequence of the Bund..o..bust principle thus suddenly blasted for a space of two or three years) to hear his sentiments with regard to the system—whether it [illegible] in the way of Promotion detrimental to the service at large or not. I have also to ask Mr. Hip if incessantly changing commanding officers can ever improve the interior economy or Discipline of a Corps, and whether such would not be the case were the Bund..o..bust system established,

To prove that incessant changes are detrimental to the service at large, let us suppose that the [illegible]ees with his second in command that he [illegible]deration (say 80 Rupees a month) [illegible] for him during his absence, which [illegible] for 3, 4 or perhaps five months [illegible] not liking to refuse, accord[illegible]. Shortly after No. 2 find[illegible] the responsibility and duty [illegible] will work without being [illegible]s senior's example, gets [illegible]n eating perhaps too [illegible]

[illegible]hards [illegible]ing ex[illegible] vision o[illegible] concurre[illegible] be made, n[illegible] ditional pre[illegible] proceeding o[illegible] the excepted pl[illegible]

[illegible]mposed of [illegible]icers, to be at the risk of and replaced by the Contractor.

G. H. E. MU[illegible]PHY,
Captain 6th R. W. Regiment.

Camp, near Deesa, 12th August, 1835.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., the undermentioned, from *Barton and Guestier, of Bordeaux*.

Barsac.....	each Rs. 23	per doz.		
Red Hermitage....	" " 28	"		
Leoville Claret....	" " 18	"	In case of 1 Incases doz. each. of 3doz.	
Monton do....	" " 18	"		
St. Julian do....	" " 13	"		
Fine Old Cognac...	" " 15	"		
Cognac.....	" " 12	"		
From *Shaw and Maxwell.*				
Very superior Sherry.	Rs. 23 per doz		each.	
Brown Sherry.....	" 15	"		
Good Pale Sherry..	each Rs. 203	per Hhd.		
Ditto.....	" " 100	" Qr. cask.		
Ditto.....	" " 12	per doz.	Incases of 3doz. each.	
Superior Sherry,	" " 130	" per Qr. cask.		
Raspberry Ratafia.	" " 15	per doz	In cases of 3 doz. pint bot. each.	
Cherry Ditto.	do. do.			

Bombay, 26th August, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

A Few Bills drawn and guaranteed by the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 30 days sight, on Coutts and Co. of London, are for sale at the Office of the undersigned, in sets of £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the exchange of 1*s*. 10*d*. per Bombay Rupee; from parties at outstations, remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 26th August, 1835.

DESTOURNELL'S AND COS' CLARET.

THIS well-known and much approved wine, to be had in cases of one and a half dozens each and of one dozen each, price [illegible] Rs. per dozen---Cash.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co., Forbes Street.

Bombay, 26th August, 1835.

are still employed as Menials or Household Domestics by many of our penny wise and pound foolish Commanding Officers, or more commonly Officers in charge. I am therefore induced (being a great advocate for adherence to *Rules, Regulations*, and more particularly *Justice*) to bring to your notice an occurrence which strikes me to be any thing but laudable, and only trust you will not object to give it publicity.

Sometime ago, a Havildar who shall be nameless, was employed by the Officer in charge as overseer to some laden Carts, with strict injunctions to see their contents (a Moveable Bungalow with all its Appendages necessaries, and all the &c's. for a Field Officer) safely placed on the spot the Bura Sahib had selected for his Residence during the fine weather. This poor Havildar whilst in the execution of these orders (it being a distance of upwards of three Miles, he was expected to travel, and rather a wet and dirty day) like a wise man preferred riding to walking, so mounted a Cart, putting a Chittree over his head to protect his Accoutrements and Person from the rain, and thus proceeded on his journey, but unfortunately for the Havildar, who at this critical moment should come up with him but the Officer in charge.—He being a would be Great Disciplinarian, of course expressed (as well as his faint knowledge of the Language would permi) his great displeasure at such an unsoldierlike procedure, ordered the offender immediately to dismount from the Cart, and assured him that such behaviour should not pass unpunished. Would you then believe Mr. Editor that this poor devil immediately after he had delivered up his trust, was placed in confinement and on the evening of the ensuing day a parade was ordered, where this poor fellow (who I understand has served his Hon'ble Masters faithfully and truly for the space of 20 or 30 years), appeared as a prisoner and was doomed without the sentence of a Court Martial or Trial of any sort, to go through the degradation of having his stripes cut off, and reduced to the rank of of a private.

Now Mr. Editor, will you have the goodness to inform me, how far it is in the power (without referring to the Commanding Officer when in the country) of an Off[illegible]

Resolved.—That [illegible] of the rates of premium if such revision shall be sanctioned by the home society, the additional risk that may be incurred by reason of the above resolutions be taken into the calculation in the permanent settlement of the rates of premium.

Resolved.—That the *solemn declaration* of an ass[illegible] made before either of the Directors or the Agents of the Society—As to the truth of the several documents on which an Assurance may be effected be substituted for the present form of Affidavit.

Published for general information, by order of the Directors.

(Signed) BAGSHAW AND CO.,
Agents and Secy's.

Calcutta, July 25, 1835.

The Rates of Premium, and Blank Forms to enable persons to effect Assurances, may be had on application to Messrs. LECKIE and Co., Agents for the Society at Bombay.

FIFTY-SEVENTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale by BYRAMJEE NASSERVANJEE, Dantra, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co., at the following Prices:—

Whole Tickets at	Rupees	73	each.
Half ditto, at	"	37	"
Quarter ditto, at	"	18½	"
One Eighth do. at	"	9¼	"

The Drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 1st of October next.

[illegible]s—CASH.

[illegible]RD.

[illegible]BATHERJEE has for sale at his Bakery in Meadow [illegible] Cabin Biscuit recently received from the American bark *Elizabeth*, Captain SMITH.

Bombay, 26th August, 1835.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

To Correspondents.

" FOUNDLING," too late, shall appear on Saturday.
" NO WHEEL TO PAY TAX" must *drag* till our next.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1835.

No arrivals from sea since our last.

BY an announcement, in the Bengal Papers we observe, that preparations were making for the voyage of the right Reverend the BISHOP for this Port, on his Lordship's primary visitation of our part of his Diocese, and that he may be expected here in all November.

THE third term of the Supreme Court commenced yesterday. Sir H. A. D. Compton and Sir John W. Awdry being both on the Bench. We understand that a motion was made on the part of Mr. Fenwick the Barister, to make a rule, against the Court of Petty Sessions, absolute, and that the case will be heard on Friday. The grounds we believe to be an interference on the part of the subordinate officers of the Court with temporary erection on Mr. F's. premises, which, from its distance from the road and other circumstances, that gentleman conceived not to come under the Regulations regarding buildings and a refusal, or something similar, on the part of the Magistrates, to grant redress. This is the version we have heard of the case, but if incorrect shall be happy to be set right by any better informed on the subject.

IT is a subject for no slight degree of public gratitude, and indeed for private congratulation, that the fears so long entertained, not only of a failure of the rice crop, but also of a scarcity of water, for the ensuing season, may now be said to be completely dispelled. An incessant fall of rain for some days, which was preceded by a week of most seasonable weather, has filled the greater number of wells, and many of the principal reservoirs on the island, and enabled the cultivators to proceed with the transplanting of their crops. We have not received any communication on the subject, but our native friends inform us that this favourable change extends throughout the Bombay and contiguous provinces.

THE letter signed "EQUITE," and headed "POWER ABUSED" details circumstances which, all who "hate oppression" must regret, have been so long withheld from publicity. Though we do not go with our correspondent in designating the service exacted from the Havildar in the instance stated, as "highly derogatory, &c." yet we cannot refrain from expressing our extreme astonishment at such an act of wanton despotism on the part of a British Officer. Were we in authority we should publicly denounce that man, as unworthy of command, as unfit to be entrusted with any degree of power, that could in any case, or by any means, render itself irresponsible, as in this case it had nearly done. The Regimental Record ought to act as a check on the petty tyranny that thus lurks in safety beneath the shield of army discipline; and if faithfully kept, it would so act: but alas for the corps that may be cursed with commanders of that stamp! that record is in the hand of the tyrant, and he who is so ruthless in the exercise of authority, may easily be imagined base enough to protect himself from consequences by falsehood. Against this evil there is no protection for the poor soldier, for, the Adjutant dares not question the fiat of his superior, however abhorrent be the deed to his love of honor and of truth. It is in such instances as this that the press becomes a safeguard against oppression and a caveat to the reckless martinet; and it will be well for those who delight in such exercise of their command, to pause ere they rouse their inferiors to redress their own wrongs, instances of which are not entirely unknown. It would be a source of infinite benefit to the army, were the attention of its Native Officers and others directed to the native papers, as a means of giving publicity to their wrongs.

THOUGH we have been glancing at the deep rooted abuses that have for centuries flourished in secret in the municipal institutions of our own father—land, we cannot refrain from an observation or two on the case mentioned in the letter of "PUBLIC SERVICE" that appears amongst our Correspondence: It certainly appears to us an instance of gross and impudent defiance of authority, such as we should not have anticipated in these days of universal vigilance, particularly at the presidency. Time was when the menials of high Official functionaries, were borne nominally on public establishments, of which they performed no other part of the duty, than the remote but yet relative one of caring for their masters' creature comforts, and receiving the public money; but such accommodations, at least within the sphere of our observation, are now numbered with the things that were. The case before us involves a threefold departure from the straightforward course which every conscientious public servant should lay down for himself, for, it is an evasion of the orders of Government relative to the efficiency of every member of a public establishment; a defiance of its authority by the employment of a proscribed man; and it is an act of injustice to the inferior portion of the office, who naturally look up to promotion as a reward of industry and fidelity, and thus must prove detrimental to the public service. It may be hoped that further exposure will be rendered unnecessary by the instant correction of this triple abuse.

We have a long chapter of *abuses* enumerated in our correspondence of to-day, some of which we must solicit the aid of our Military friends to dispose of. The practice of compromise among Officers in Command of corps appears to us to be one which calls for the interference of authority on more grounds than one. All compromise has more or less of dishonour attached to it. The man who compromises with his creditors, must, even when driven by misfortune to such an expedient, if, of an honourable mind, feel a twinge at the departure from his engagements which such a measure implies; the commanding officer, who must be *ex-officio* an honorable man, should not blind himself to the nature of such a transaction, nor can he be unconscious that by that act he evades, and therefore disobeys the orders of his Superiors; besides, it is a departure from the generous and liberal spirit which should, and generally does characterise his profession, to retain what he receives for specific duties, after he has permitted those duties to devolve upon another, from whom he thus selfishly diverts the assigned remuneration. The nature of arrangements of this description must be so obvious, their incompatibility with the strict honor and duty of a soldier so transparent, that we shall not further press the point on the consideration of the gentlemen alluded to, but would beg to direct the attention of our Military Readers to the letter of "ETIQUETTE." "NOVICE" will also perhaps call forth a comment though we own that the weight of his implied argument founded on property is to us not apparent, and his queries utterly unimportant.

IT is a very gratifying feature in the aspect of the times, that notwithstanding all the turmoils and agitations of party, several matters of vital importance to the internal administration of the country, have been receiving the attention of the legislature; and though the progress of improvement will necessarily be retarded by the uncertainty that may still be said to hang over the tenure of power by the Reformers, we should not loose sight of the steady advances which Great Britain is really making towards good Government. The inquiry into the Excise system by the commission of which Sir H. Parnell was Chairman, promises to result in the abolition of much of that clumsy machinery which has entailed so much inconvenience and annoyance on the whole of the retail trade, without producing as it appears any advantages to compensate for the vast expense at which it has been maintained, or the vexation it has inflicted on the country at large. The General Report of the corporation commissioners which has been printed for the use of Parliament, is said to exhibit such a picture of corruption and mismanagement as, it may be hoped, will lead, to a final reformation of these self-electing and fattening associations. The effrontery with which some of them have appropriated among themselves public funds, &c. &c. is amusing, when we consider the actors in these secret proceedings, that they are the legitimate guardians of the peace and property of their respective communities; but it is truly amazing that the communities of the several places have so long lain passive under these vast incubi, who have depressed their energies, and absorbed immense proportions of the profits of trade, from all who did not belong to their own bodies; while their own members were exempt from the same imposts. It were worse than vain to boast of public spirit and the enjoyment of a community of rights, at least within the civic municipalities of England, with such an exposure before our eyes of the mass of corruption and peculation that has polluted the oldest cities of the kingdom. Is it not time that this state of things should cease to exist? that these moral blots on the fair character of the nation should be *wiped out*? these strongholds of corruption, that act as paralysis on the moral nerves of their respective extra—corporate communities, should be effaced? They lower the tone of principles and morals, by the influence which the slightest hope of admission into the enjoyments within the pale, exercises more or less over every resident within the reach of their odour.

"A FALSE and malicious libel not only on the Noble Lord himself but also on the whole body of the liberals!" exclaimed a friend on reading the sly insinuation which has reached us through *St. Petersburgh* that Lords J. Russell and Palmerston were negociating for seats—that he, the business of whose life has been to abolish *borough-mongering*, should be guilty of attempting such a bargain; perish the thought! an invention of the enemy! Setting aside the question of the practicability of such traffic, under the present elective system, it appears difficult to conceive the possibility of the former being driven to such an extremity, as a personal negotiation with another member for a seat in that house, which he had thrown open to many, and into which had been introduced so many congenial spirits with his own. No! no! we think the assertion as it stands, is an absurdity; but if we paraphrase the offensive passage, and say that the colleagues of the noble Lord were laying their heads together to consider of the best means of making up for the tergiversation of the South Devonshire electors, we have a very natural and credible proposition; and presume none will doubt that there were many candidate towns and counties for such a candidate. However his rejection by his late constituency is a mystery in the present state of our knowledge. We may notwithstanding "guess" at its causes, without being charged with presumption. They returned him to successive Parliaments with a full and perfect knowledge of his principles, and thus gave those principles the sanction of their support. He has remained true to them, they have deserted them, and thus compromised their character for sincerity and consistency, and we fear, for purity: none but a change of [illegible] on his part could have justified [illegible] desertion of him at *such* a [illegible] politics [illegible] as there no suspicion of his fidelity, nor any other imaginable cause for such conduct, unless it be found in the influence of the Tories. Here we think will be discovered the spring of the reaction, the fountain head from which has flown a stream of corruption so wide as to have swamped the the honesty of half of one of the fairest divisions of England. Bribery has done its work, and well have the Tories redeemed their pledge.

The Courier.

The *William the 4th* arrived on Wednesday from Bushire. The Persian news she brings is not important. It appears that the young King, after considerable hesitation, had been forced to order the execution of the Kaim Macam or Prime Minister, *owing* to the general dissatisfaction of the Court and country at his proceedings. Public business it was thought would be benefited by the change this would produce in the Government.

No accounts had been received of Sir Henry Ellis.

The *William the 4th* has brought St. Petersburgh Journals up to the 23d of May, containing London news of the 12th. The following are the only extracts they contain from English papers.

LONDON, *May 1st*,—The Gazette announces the appointment of Sir Benjamin Stephenson and Mr. Alexander Milne as Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and of Sir Henry Parnell as Paymaster General, and not of the Navy as at first stated.

According to the *Courier* Sir Hussey Vivian was to be the new Master General of Ordnance.

The number of members of the House of Commons who have been obliged to be elected again in consequence of having taken office is 22. Of these 19 have been already re-elected.

The election which appears most doubtful is that for Yorkshire, where Lord Morpeth is opposed by Mr. Stewart Wortley.—The Duke of Devonshire has positively refused to take office as Lord Chamberlain.

LONDON, May 8th.—The *Gazette* contains the appointment of Lord Granville as Ambassador to France, and that of Sir H. Vivian as Master General of Ordnance. Mr. Charles Grant's elevation to the Peerage as Baron Glenelg is announced in the same paper.

Messrs. R. Torrens, W. A. Mackinnon, W. Hutt J. G. Lefever, G. Palmer, J. Wright, J. Montifiore S. Mills, G. E. Angas, and E. Barnard have been nominated Commissioners for the Colonization of Australia.

The Common Council of London, on the 5th of May, after a long discussion, adopted by a Majority of 98, to 60 a proposition to thank His Majesty for the late change of ministry.

Sir John Campbell, and Lord Howick have been re-elected for Edinburgh and Northumberland.

The election for south Devonshire has terminated in the defeat of Lord John Russel. He had only 3,128 votes, while his opponent Mr. Parker had 3,753. The election of the Lord Advocate of Scotland appears certain. On the first day of the election he had 718 votes, while Sir David Milne, his opponent, had only 193. As the total number of electors is only 1549, the latter will require to obtain two thirds of the remaining votes to secure his election, which appears improbable. Lord Morpeth was proposed on the 6th instant for the West Riding of Yorkshire by Lord Milton. A Committee has been formed to collect subscriptions for defraying the expence of his election. He is opposed by Mr. Wortley. Of the other members of the administration who have been obliged to submit to a new election, Colonel Leith Hay has been re-elected at Elgin, the Irish Solicitor General, Mr. O'Loughlin, at Dungarvon, and the Judge Advocate, Mr. C. Fergusson, at Kirkudbright. Mr. Elwes, the Tory Candidate for Essex, has been elected. He had 1030 votes more than his opponent Mr. Disney.

A Duel took place on the 4th between Lord Alvanley, and Mr. Morgan O'Connell, occasioned by some expressions employed by Mr. O'Connell's father which were considered offensive by the noble Lord. They exchanged three shots without effect.

The King has ordered busts of Earl Grey and Sir Robert Peel for the Windsor gallery by Chantrey.

The *Journal du Havre* has the following—"Mr. Livingston, the Minister of the United States, arrived here yesterday about 5 o'clock in the evening from Paris. He alighted at the house of Mr. Greene merchant.

11th May. At yesterday's levee the King received the address of the University of Cambridge. His Majesty replied that he cherished the hope, that the measures recommended by Ministers and Parliament, would insure the preservation of the Church in its integrity, and protect it from every danger. The Duke of Buccleugh, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Elphin, Sir James Graham, the Archbishops of York and Armagh, the Earl of Falmouth and several others had presented numerous petitions to the King, expressive of regret at the dismissal of the late ministry, and soliciting His Majesty's protection for the established Church. Colonel L. Hay presented a petition from Elgin in favor of the present ministry.

The Lords sat for a short time yesterday, when Lord Shaftesbury announced to the House, that during the time the great seal remained in commission, the King had appointed Lord Denman Speaker, and himself Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords. The *Courier* of the 8th inst. says the Right Hon'ble Mr. Littleton is about to be created a peer, with the title of Baron Hatherton of Hatherton, in the County of Stafford, and the Rt. Hon'ble Lieutenant General Sir John Byng, has also been raised to that dignity, by the title of Baron Stafford of Harmondsworth, in the county of Middlesex. The Hon'ble Colonel George Anson, has presented himself as a candidate for south Staffordshire, vacant by the removal of Mr. Littleton. He has every hope of success."

Mr. Stewart, one of the Lords of the Treasury has been elected for Haddington without opposition.

The new cabinet, it is said, has cancelled the appointment of Lord Heytesbury as Governor General of India, and of Lord Amherst as special Commissioner to Canada, and decided on the recal of Sir Howard Douglas, appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles.—Mr. Parker, the successful opponent of Lord J. Russell, addressed his constituents at Exeter after the election, and thanked them for having given a lesson to the country how to manifest their firm resolution of preserving the constitution and the Protestant faith in all their integrity. Lord J. Russell, who it is reported, was rather unwell, in consequence of his defeat, contented himself with a written address to those electors who supported him.

It is said that Lord J. Russell and Lord Palmerston are negotiating with two members of Parliament for their seats in the House.

Lord Aylmer has sent an officer, who the Quebec Journals designate by the name of Mackenzie, but who we believe to be Capt. Mackinnon, of the Grenadier Guards, Military Secretary to his Excellency,—on a special mission to Government to request immediate succour. The public conduct of several members of the legislature has, it is said, urged the Governor to this extraordinary act.

LONDON, 12TH MAY.—Mr. Murray, the Lord Advocate for Scotland, has been re-elected for Leith,—Lord Morpeth for the west Riding of Yorkshire, and Sir Henry Parnell for Dundee.

On the 7th, there was a meeting in the Corn Exchange Dublin, at which Mr. O'Connell made a long speach which may be considered as a new profession of political faith—Among other things, he said "If the Ministers persevere for a year, in their resolution of doing justice to Ireland, I will accord to them a longer trial. But I must see them go seriously about it. I do not wish to hurry them; but if they deceive us, it will be clear there is no other safety for us but in the repeal of the union, and to let Ireland herself have the care of her own happiness.

Yesterday a grand dinner was given in the city in honor of Sir Robert Peel. Besides the members of the late ministry, several of the principal bankers and merchants of the City where present. About 400 were counted. Sir R. Peel made a long speech of which the following are among the most remarkable passages.

"Our institutions, as well as the very form of Government of our country, are at this moment in danger; but it is in your power, gentlemen, in the power of those of your fellow citizens who sympathize with your political opinions to avert the danger, or at least to diminish it, by the zealous and ardent exercise of those rights accorded to you by the Constitution. You can only escape this danger by recovering your legitimate influence in the House of Commons.

"The danger would only increase while we were losing our time in vain lamentations over the past. To act as Englishmen ought to do we must cease to despair of public affairs;—we have not,—we know it well,—all the influence which we ought properly to possess, but let us use the power, we still gave, to show an example to the country, which will not be wanting in imitators, and we shall soon be strong enough to make head against the storm.

"Gentlemen,—Do not depend alone on the prerogative of the Crown, on the authority and influence of the Peers, but show the value of your opinions by constitutional means in exercising an influence over the parliamentary elections. It is in fact the House of Commons which chiefly decides on the measures of Govt. The prerogative of the Crown and the influence of the House of Lords, serve only to control the power of the other House, but surely you do not wish to see continual schisms existing between the different branches of the legislature. We must therefore, endeavour to re establish harmony between the two houses that they may be able to agree on such measures as it may be necessary to adopt. This object you can only attain by endeavouring to show the importance of your principles in the House of Commons. Faithful to my promises, I have held myself bound by the principles established by the Reform Bill, to renounce the hope of ever restoring the ancient constitution of Parliament, and I recommend you also in order to avoid the danger, of continual changes, not to deviate from the Reform Bill. The authors of Reform will not be long in proposing fresh changes, as soon as they perceive that their new organization of Parliament has been unable to exclude conservative influence. Beware of alarming the possession of those new privileges or of threatening to deprive them of them, or what would be still worse—by employing bribery and corruption to defeat them in the re-election. How then are we to act in obtaining that which is our due in the House of Commons? It is not by employing your wealth in corrupting the electors, but by openly professing your principles, and proving that the interests which appear opposed to yours, are equal-

ly considered in the preservation of those institutions which have insured our welfare to the present day.

The Duke of Wellington and Mr. Shaw spoke after Sir Robert. The noble Duke particularly expressed his regret that his friend Sir Robert had not held the reins of Government sufficiently long to enable him to introduce measures which would have insured the safety of the country. He believed that his Majesty also felt keenly the loss of this great statesman.

From the above it will be seen that nothing further had transpired up to the 12th of May regarding Lord Brougham. This however can easily be accounted for by the adjournment of Parliament, which rendered it impossible to legalize any measure for effecting an alteration in the chancellorship; and until that could be done there is reason to believe, from what has appeared in the London papers, that his Lordship will not come forward ostensibly as a member of the Cabinet.

With regard to Lord Heytesbury it will be seen that the report of his recal has gained ground; as it is clear he had not left England on the 12th May. It is impossible, therefore, to suppose that objections have not been raised by the new Ministry to his appointment.—*22d August.*

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

(Continued.)

We are inclined to look upon the brief interval of repose, that followed these attacks, as the crisis of Napoleons' fate at Waterloo. It was four o'clock,—no impression had been made on the Allied Army, and General Dumoud who commanded the light cavalry, detached for the purpose of watching Bulow's motions, sent notice that a corps of 10,000 men was in full march towards Planchenois. The French were thus about to be placed between two fires. In such emergencies, prompt and decisive measures can alone be of avail; but this is what vain and little-minded men seldom perceive, they will not see their own errors, and cling to half measures, even to the last. At the moment of which we are speaking, it was yet in Napoleon's power to break off the battle. His cavalry was still powerful, and might have covered the retreat; the Prussians were too far off to act on his flank, and the farms and hamlets along the road-side were so many posts, that would have helped to keep the pursuing allies at bay. The retreat might not perhaps, have succeeded,—it certainly should not; but modern strategy is so fond of building a golden bridge for a retiring enemy, that a fair chance of success certainly existed. From the first retrograde step, the Belgian campaign was, no doubt, a failure; but ruin was, at least delayed, if not averted; and in war, particularly in a war against coalitions, it is impossible to say how much may not be gained, when time is gained. If the battle was to be continued, it became necessary at once to overwhelm the British, in order to act against the Prussians: and that this was not to be effected by partial attacks, events had sufficiently shown. One well-combined effort with the whole army, leaving the Prussians unattended to for the moment, and the posts of Hougement and La Haye Sainte to follow the fate of the day, seemed to hold out the only prospect of success. Supposing always that success against the British would have left the French strong enough to meet the Prussians, an opinion that Napoleon must of course have entertained, or he could not for a moment have continued the contest after their arrival became certain. But no steps evincing military genius, or boldness of conception, were taken, half measures alone were continued.

The 6th corps, under count Labau, about 7,000 strong, which had taken no share in the previous action, but had calmly witnessed, in accordance with modern science, the route and slaughter of the best part of the first corps, was directed to take up a position in front of Planchenois, and by aid of the strong ground intervening between that village and St. Lambert, to arrest Bulow's march. The French army thus left to perform, in a reduced state, the task to which, in a complete state, they had been found unequal. It had also become evident, from the advance of count D'Erlon's corps on one side, and of the cavalry on the other, that the small post of La Haye Sainte could not possibly arrest the progress of attacks directed against the main body of the British army. But, as three entire divisions of infantry were already, most laudably employed in contending against three or four battalions in and about Hougoumont, five battalions were now sent to enter on a similar contest against the three or four hundred men cooped up in the little farm. It was most kindly allowing the few to contend by the aid of stone walls against the many. For upwards of an hour, the Germans maintained themselves right bravely; but there ammunition being exhausted, and being unable to obtain a supply of rifle-cartridges, owing to one of the thousand accidents and mischances that, in spite of all precautions, will happen in modern battles, they were reluctantly forced to abandon their post,—their retreat was not molested. The French immediately set about making the most of their conquest. Vast swarms collecting behind, and under the protection of the building, rushed *en tirailleurs* against the front of the third and fifth divisions. No collected onset was made, but whole clouds of these skirmishers poured a most destructive fire on the constantly diminishing line of the Allies. It was in following up success of this kind and in the manner here described, that the real strength of the French Imperial and Republican armies consisted during the war. In these *tirailleurs* onsets and advances from post to post, the natural gallantry, and intelligence of the soldiers, the skill of inferior commanders, as well as the spirit of enterprize, which distinguished the whole were always eminently conspicuous. Their system of tactics was worse even than our own; nearly all the Generals, who held commands of sufficient magnitude to admit of their actions being analyzed, were men below mediocrity, nor can one be proved to have been above that level; but they were fierce, greedy, and ambitious men with the kind of troops we have described, such men could not fail of being formidable.

On the present occasion bands of *tirailleurs* advanced so close up to the front of the 3d division and the 5th battalion of the Kings German Legion was ordered to charge them. The enemy fled at the first onset, but a body of French cuirassiers, who were close behind, taking up the fugitives, attacked the Germans before they could reform their ranks, and made a terrible example of them. Attempting, however, to follow up their own success, the horsemen were received with a fire of musketry from the left of the 3rd division, that sent them to the right about as fast as they came. Why, close to the British position, it should have been French cavalry, that cut down British infantry, instead of British cavalry cutting down French infantry, is a question we shall not stop to ask; it might be rather difficult to answer. The 3rd hussars next advanced in order, to avenge the fate of their countrymen. The French soon formed up to receive these new adversaries, and both parties stood observing each other for a moment, as hardly liking to engage. At last the hussars charged; the French, with their brilliant idea of cavalry tactics, awaiting the onset *depied ferme*; a short melee at sword's point followed, without being attended with any material result. One of the many hands-to-hand combats, that took place during the day, occurred here in full view of the British line, immediately after the main parties seperated. A hussar on one side, and a cuirassier on the other, had been entangled among retiring enemies. On attempting to regain their respective corps, they met in the plain. The hussar had lost his cap, and was bleeding from a wound in the head; but he did not on that account hesitate to attack his steel-clad adversary; and it was soon proved, if proof were necessary, that the strength of cavalry consists in good horsemanship, and in the skilful use of the sword, and not in heavy defensive armour. The superiority of the hussar was visible the moment the swords crossed; after a few wheels, a tremendous facer made the Frenchman reel in the saddle, all attempts to escape from his more active foe was impossible, and a second blow stretched him on the ground, amid the cheers of the Germans, who in anxious suspense had remained quiet spectators of the fight.

While the destructive but indecisive *tirailleur* combat, accompanied by a heavy fire of artillery, continued round Hougoumont, as well as on both sides of the road in front of La Haye Sainte, Blücher in person had joined Bülow's corps, and though few of his troops had yet come up, he immediately ordered some batteries to open upon the enemy, in order to give the British notice of his arrival.

The old Marshal, still suffering greatly from the effects of his fall, having caused himself to be lifted on horseback at daylight in the morning, immediately put his troops in motion towards Mount St. Jean. The 1st corps proceeded by the way of Fromont and Ohaim; the the 4th file through Wavre, and directed its march on St. Lambert, the 2nd followed by the same route, but was long delayed, in consequence of a fire that broke out in the town, and forced the regiment to strike into deep and narrow cross-roads, where they were entangled for some time. The 3rd corps, under Thielmau, was [illegible] in motion to follow as a rearguard, with [illegible] divisions of light cavalry, that had already [illegible] watch the French after the battle of Ligny, announced the advance of a large body of the enemy. It was Grouchy's army in full march towards Wavre. Thielman was instantly ordered to countermarch, and to defend the passage of the Dyle; he was told to act according to circumstances, but on no account to look for reinforcements, till the principal battle should be decided. It is in dangerous situations of this nature, that the character and talents of generals and commanders of armies are tried. Blücher always rose above such untoward events. Napoleon invariably sank beneath them; he made the conscription repair his errors, and afterwards defended them, by accusing fortune and belying subordinates. The march of the Prussian army from Wavre to Mont St. Jean, was one of great difficulty. The ground was completely saturated with the rain which had fallen without interruption for sixteen hours. The rivulets had become torrents; every hollow was filled with water; some of the forest roads actually resembled watercourses, through which the men had to wade for hundreds of yards together; deep pools of water, that constantly forced the troops to break their files, had been formed in every direction. The columns extended at times over miles of ground. If the cavalry and infantry were retarded by such obstacles, the case was far worse with the artillery. The guns frequently sunk axle deep in the mud, and had to be worked out by the tired and exhausted soldiers. "We shall never get on," was repeated from various parts of the column; "But we "must get on," was Blucher's reply; "I have "given my word to Wellington, and you will "surely not make me break it; only exert your-"selves a few hours longer, children, and cer-"tain victory is ours." Thus encouraging the active, and rebuking the tardy, the old man was to be seen on every part of the long and tedious line of march.

The thunder of artillery had been heard for hours in the direction of Mont St. Jean, and officers were constanly ariving with accounts of the fierce nature of the combat, and his troops were still engaged in toiling through deep and narrow lanes, certain to be placed in imminent danger, should disaster befall the Allies. At three o'clock information was brought to him, that Thielmau was seriously attacked at Wavre, a piece of news that might have shaken the firmest nerves: but nothing changed the purpose of the indomitable Blücher. Tell him to do his best," was the Marshal's "reply, the campaign of Belgium must be decid-"ed at Mont St. Jean, and not at Wavre." It had been expected, that the Prussians would have joined before one o'clock; it was past four o'clock by the time the two first brigades of Bulow's division, together with his reserve cavalry had cleared the passes of St. Lambert, and crossed the swollen rivulet of Lasnes. We have seen, that with this small force Blücher immediately proceeded to attack the nearest enemy. It was Count Lobau's corps, which had been thrown back, *en potence*, in order to protect the right of the French army, and which occupied a pretty strong position, extending from the heights above Papelotte and La Haye, to the woods of Vimere and Hubermont in front of Planchenois.

The Prussian guns were heard from the British position; and it is strange to say, how little effect a sound, that should have been so cheering, produced on the minds of officers and soldiers. Blücher's movement had never been made known to the army; and though it was believed, or thought, that something of the kind would, or might, take place, so unused were the troops to lay any stress on the aid of allies, that no attention was paid to this decisive attack, till it was in full force on the immediate left of the line. And, what were the vigorous measures, taken by Napoleon to extricate himself from the coil, thus closing around him?—They are, in truth, not easily discovered.

The pressure of the tirailleur swarms continued on both sides of La Haye Saint and of Hougoumont. The cannonade was also kept up with great spirit wherever there was an opening. The British guns were not idle, and Lord Hill sent two brigades up from the right to replace those of the centre, that had been rendered unserviceable. Men were falling fast in every direction, and the confusion in the rear was very great; the roads were crowded with broken carriages, wounded men, dismounted dragoons, and an innumerable train of followers and attendants, whose very existence had hardly before been suspected. The soldiers of some of the foreign corps attended a wounded comrade in whole bands; one man carried the sufferer's cap, another his musket, a third his knapsack, and the bleeding invalid himself was often supported by as many friends, as could possibly lay hands upon him; most of these compassionate persons forgot to return to the field. Many are also said to have left the ranks, because it pleased them to think that the day was lost. The Hanoverian hussars of Cumberland were carried out of the field by Colonel Hake; their commanding officer, not only without orders, but in direct violation of orders, and Perponchier's Belgian division, defeated at the first onset of count d'Erlon's corps, never appeared again as a collected body: but not a single British battalion was shaken even for a moment. That, as usual, many of the men who escorted wounded officers and comrades to the rear, stayed away, is true, others, however, returned; and numbers of officers and soldiers, who had been wounded came back to the ranks after getting their wounds dressed. Those who, with the Belgians and other fugitives, hurried to the rear, carrying panic even to the gates of Antwerp, were men of the baggage-guards, that had been stationed behind the army, and had never come within miles of the field of battle, but were frightened away by the absurd reports, which the runaways spread in their flight. Every house and shed near Mont St. Jean was filled with the bleeding and the dying.

Confusion was behind the army, and death raged along its front: but the soldiers engaged stood firm amid the fight, as stand the rocks of the north amidst the fiercest chafing of the ocean's waves: and a wild and extraordinary fight it certainly was. The attack no longer bore the appearance of being made by disciplined and well-organized troops, but resembled rather the fierce and irregular onsets, made by the soldiers of the middle ages, who rushed forward in large or small bands, as accident or the influence of favourite leaders prompted, in order to try their individual courage against whatever adversaries, which some similar impulse might throw in their way. The battle was not a trial of skill or soldiership, but a trial of who should hold out longest; and in this trial every advantage was on the side of the Allies, whose object it was to gain time; because they knew, that the hours of the French were already numbered. About five o'clock Milhaud's cuirassiers and the light cavalry of the Guards again returned to the ridge. The cuirassiers of Valmy were sent to support them, and the reserve of the Guard followed, it is said, without orders. Whether this assertion be true or false can matter little; for nine-tenths of the cavalry that advanced might, at any moment have been recalled with perfect facility. The charges on the infantry, who had again formed squares, were made by small unconnected and unsupported parties of from fifty to a hundred men, as chance or the influence of particular leaders seemed to direct. They advanced more frequently at a trot than at a gallop; as a collected body no twenty men ever came within twenty yards of a square: and no single horseman ever came within sword's length of an infantry soldier. They edged away from one square to another; were fired at from every direction, but never attempted one gallant shock against the bayonets of their opponents, yet the effect produced by the fire seemed still very trifling. At one place two or three men went down before a volley of musketry; at another, a horse sunk beneath his rider or both rolled upon the ground: here a horseman was attempting to force his disabled steed from the field, and there a horse was running masterless, sometimes dragging, sometimes carrying the wounded trooper out of the press; horses wild with affright, and covered with blood, and whose riders had fallen, were flying about the plain in every direction. In this manner thousands of French cavalry were destroyed during the day; but at no one time or place, did the fire of a square produce an effect, that should, for an instant, have arrested a bold and determined onset.

From the cavalry the Allied infantry lost not a man in all these attacks; wherever the squares became exposed to the fire of artillery, the loss was naturally very heavy. On one or two points, squares became, at times, exposed to the fire of musketry; and the 27th regiment was almost entirely destroyed in such a situation, the soldiers in the most dauntless manner stepping into the place where a comrade had stood, the instant that he fell. Fortunately however, the enemy did not possess the skill of combining cavalry and infantry attacks, or it is impossible to say, how destructive the result might have proved.

Against the British cavalry, the French horsemen evinced more resolution than against the infantry, and while the scene we have been describing was going on, severe, but equally unconnected, cavalry actions were fought in front and often between the squares; the enemy from time to time, supporting his parties by reinforcements from larger masses, that remained inactive, and exposed to the fire of the British artillery, as often as the gunners found an opportunity of issuing from the squares, in order to work their guns. If we admit that, during this arduous and terrible day, the British infantry acted up to the high standard of soldiership, which their long career of victory had established, it must be added, that the artillery actually surpassed all expectation, high as, from their previous conduct that expectation naturally was. In point of zeal and courage, the officers and men of all the three armies were of course fully upon a par; but the circumstances of the battle were favourable to the artillery; and certainly the skill, spirit, gallantry, and indefatigable exertion, which they displayed, almost surpasses belief.

While the battle was raging in this manner along the front of the position, the French drove the Belgium troops from Papellote and La Haye; and thus as their enlightened historians express themselves, cut of the Prussians from the English. The 12th dragoons charged and completely routed one of the colums advancing to this attack; but the partial success did not prevent the others from obtaining possession of the hamlets; an advantage that had not, however, the slightest influence on the progress of the action, and never arrested the advance of the Prussians for a moment. Yet, need there was that they should be checked: for they were rapidly collecting strength and pressing on the French rights; the shots from their guns already crossed the Charleroi road; and occasioned a great confusion in the rear of the hostile army.

(To be continued.)

Calcutta.

Annexed is a copy of the bill for abolishing the Agra Presidency. It will be observed that the fate of the New Presidency is made to depend upon the will and pleasure of the Company and Board of Controul, who are allowed to suspend for such time as they may think fit the execution of that part of the India Act which relates to the subdivison of the Bengal territory. The change of Ministry may possibly prevent the passing of this Bill, especially since in the mean time information will have been received at home that the division of territory has been made; and though it should be carried through Parliament, we may reasonably doubt whether the same men who created the Fourth Presidency, will be disposed to undo the work of their own hands as soon as completed, and before giving it a trial, unless very strongly urged to do so by the Court of Directors. On this side the Cape, however, the opinion seems to be unanimous or nearly so against the expediency of that creation. In fact, it was a fancy of Sir John Malcolm's, which the author of it is understood himself to have repudiated after he became Governor of Bombay, when he no longer ambitioned the Government which he had chalked out in Central India:

"A BILL INTITULED

An Act to authorize the Court of Directors of the East India Company to suspend the execution of the Provisions of the Act of the Third and Fourth William the Fourth, Chapter Eighty five, so far as they relate to the creation of the Government of Agra.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the fourth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled an Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better government of His Majesty's Indian Territories, till the Thirtieth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-four, it is among other things enacted, that the Territories then subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be divided into two distinct Presidencies, one of such Presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such Presidencies to be styled the Presidency of Agra: and that it shall be lawful for the Court of Directors of the India Company, under the control of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India by that Act provided, and they were thereby required, to declare and appoint what part or parts of any of the Territories under the government of the said Company shall from time to time be subject to the Government of each of the several Presidencies, now subsisting or to be established as aforesaid, and from time to time, as occasion may require, to revoke and alter, in the whole or in part, such appointment and such new distribution of the same as shall be deemed expedient; and it is thereby further enacted, that there shall not, by reason of the Division of the Territories then subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal into two Presidencies as aforesaid, be any separation between the establishments and forces thereof respectively, or any alteration in the course and order of promotion and succession of the Company's Servants in the same two Presidencies respectively, but that all the Servants, Civil and Military, of the Bengal Establishments and Forces, shall and may succeed and be appointed to all commands and offices within either of the said Presidencies respectively, as if that Act had not been passed; and it is thereby further enacted, that the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall and may from time to time make Regulations for the Division and Distribution of the patronage and power of nomination of and to the offices, Commands, and Employments in the said Territories, and in all or any of the Presidencies thereof, among the said Governor General in Council, Governor General, Governors in Council, Governors, Commander in Chief, and other Commanding Officers respectively appointed, or to be appointed under this Act. AND WHEREAS no division of the Territories subject to the Government of the said Presidency of Fort William in Bengal has yet taken place under the provisions of the said in part recited Act, and much difficulty has arisen in carrying such Provisions into effect, and it is expedient to give ample time and opportunity for considering the same, and for lessening, as far as may be the expence which would be necessarily incident to such division and to the creation of the sepa ate Government of Agra: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with the consent and approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to suspend the execution of the Provisions of the said in part recited Act, so far as the same relates to the division of the said Territories into two distinct Presidencies, and to the measures consequent thereupon, for such time, and from time to time as the said Court of Directors, with the consent and approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall think fit."—*Calcutta Courier, 5th August.*

The freedom of the Indian Press is now placed under the protection of the laws, nor have we any the least apprehension that it will ever again be subjected to the caprice of any man or set of men, or be made responsible to any other power than that of the judicial tribunals of the country. There may be some few who flatter themselves that the good old times will return, of gagging acts which in their uncouth handed justice, applied only to the journals which would not meanly cringe to authority, leaving to the unscrupulous supporters of arbitrary power, a freedom of abuse of all opposed to it, amounting to unexampled licentiousness, outraging public decency and endangering the peace of society—there may be we say, some

few of those who had good reason to consider that state of things very proper and very agreeable; for no doubt it *squared* uncommonly well with their notions of moral fitness: but most assuredly if any there are who indulge in such dreams of a retrograde policy the sooner they awaken to the perception of the impossibility of their realization, the better for them, for they will then not indulge in vain hopes nor waste their time in fruitlessly striving to stem the stream of enlightened opinion. They may fancy that Lord Heytesbury will be so quixotic, as to fight windmills for them by risking an exercise of arbitrary power, which without effecting his or their object as to the press, would assuredly end in his own disgrace and shorten the career of his Indian administration. True, Lord Heytesbury might on his own responsibility restore the licensing law—or he might impose a censorship: but if he did, how many months purchase would his lease of the Indian Viceroyship be worth? About as many as would be required to obtain an answer to appeals from all parts of India to England against such an act of infatuated folly. No—we have not the least apprehension that the press can again be trammelled by arbitrary regulations. As Mr. Elphinstone has observed "those days are gone for ever;" the *laudatores temporis acti* may sigh over them, as

——departed never to return.

The Press of India is free—and free for ever; and now we hope that its conductors will endeavour to show themselves worthy of the boon, by applying the great instrument of knowledge to its legitimate uses alone—and that they will ever make truth and justice the guide of their own conduct when pronouncing on that of others.

We have an idea that the legitimate uses of the press are mistaken by many members of this community, and that they assign to it a jurisdiction very much wider than any that is aimed for it elsewhere. Every petty annoyance, every individual case, is by some deemed to be a fit subject for public discussion, until with them it has become such a habit to fly to a journal on every occasion, that if they were robbed or knocked down in the street, instead of seeking a remedy at the police, they would fly immediately to the press—dispatch an anonymous letter to a newspaper and then fancy that they had done their duty to society and themselves in the matter, and were entitled to rail at the constituted authorities, for not redressing their grievance!! The case of the falling agency houses has afforded a striking illustration of the absurd notions which have prevailed in some quarters as to the duties of journals, and the discussions proper to the press. It has been assumed, that the editors of the Calcutta journals, were acquainted with the actual state of the affairs of these different houses. The fallacy of the assumption is sufficiently established by the fact, that even the head book keeper of one of these establishments found it difficult to speak positively to the period of insolvency of the particular firm: but suppose it had been otherwise, what right had any editor of a public journal we ask, to drag before the public, the private affairs of any house of business, under the pretext of benefiting their constituents? It is utterly impossible that any editor could have had any sufficient information of the subject—information which some members of the house could not have given from the complicated state of these vast concerns; and, yet, upon surmise or the common *gup* of the day, he was to announce that these houses were in danger, and to call on constituents to withdraw their confidence from them!! Such a doctrine, strange as it might seem, any where else, has been broadly laid down in India; but it is one which we have ever repudiated, one which if acted on, would render a press a curse, instead of what it is, a blessing, to the community. The Editor of Calcutta has been upbraided for not exposing what is called the rotten state of the agency houses, although the editors could not by possibility have obtained any decisive information on the subject, except in sacred confidence, which it would have been infamous to betray, or by unworthy means which it would have been disgraceful to employ!!

Another charge against the Calcutta press has been that it did not when the houses had failed, expose the conduct and attack the characters of the members of those houses! The plain answer to such an absurd charge is that the press is not tribunal for the investigation of private character; nor is its freedom ever abused with more injury to society than when assuming the functions of a Court of justice it takes cognizance of private conduct. We have no desire to limit our jurisdiction unnecessarily, but the press is the guardian of *public* right—not the Censor of *private* character—and its proper jurisdiction cannot be extended without diminishing *pro tanto* its utility; and therefore we have indicated some of those discussions which we thing foreign to that jurisdiction; and which therefore we never did and never will encourage.—*Harkaru, Augt.* 8.

We hear that private letters announce that the Court of Directors have it in contemplation to abolish the present gradation of rank in the Civil Service, of Writers, Factors, Junior and Senior Merchants, which neither accord with their own altered constitution, nor with the duties which their servants have to perform; and that it is intended to substitute a scale of rank according to length of service, which will remove the anomalous position of the different services in respect to each other.

It is also mentioned that invalided Civilians will be permitted to retire on pensions of £250 after five years, and £700 after fifteen years' residence. Whether any intermediate term, as for instance ten years, will entitle the invalid to a pension of £500, we are not informed. This boon, it is understood, will be in addition to a reduction of the fine on claiming the full annuity. The Service is indebted to the exertions of the Honorable W. H. L. Melville for these important modifications in their Fund.—*Calcutta Courier, August 2.*

THE BISHOP.

It is said, that the Lord Bishop has declined to preach a charity sermon on behalf of the unhappy sufferers by invasion at the Cape because the receipts for a single night's performances at the Chowringhee Theatre are to be appropriated to the same benevolent purpose. We do not know whether his Lordship having formed an accurate guage of the extent of human misery in south Africa, refuses from the apprehension of contributing more than is required, and of thereby drawing off funds which may be reserved for cases of greater and more immediate distress; or whether he deems it incousistent with the sacerdotal office to co-operate with profane amateurs in an act of Christian charity. It may be that the gold given within the walls of a church would be polluted by association with the sums collected at the doors of a Theatre, and it certainly is not for us to sit in judgement upon so nice and difficult a question. It is sufficient that the Christians who have been rendered desitute by the irruption of ruthless savages,—who are petitioners for the smallest *remnants* of clothing—the plainest articles of food, and the most trifling donations in money,—are to be deprived of what has generally proved a fruitful source of relief:—it is sufficient, we say, that this is the case, to entitle the sufferer to greater exertions on the point of those who can discover nothing immoral or offensive to good taste in the appropriation of the profits of an unexceptionable play to the purposes of common humanity.

We hear that various parties are forming to secure a good attendance upon 'THE HUNCHBACK,' and have not the smallest doubt that a crowded house will testify the sympathies of this great metropolis.—*Englishman, August* 10.

Madras.

When the Draft of the New Currency Law was first published it was supposed that the Madras Mint would be immediately abolished; but it was reported shortly afterwards, and we believe on good authority, that directions had been received from the Court of Directors to suspend its abolishment until they should have received an answer to their first communication on the subject. Now, although the existence of the Madras Mint has been prolonged for some time, it is generally believed that the orders of the Court for its extinction will be eventually carried into execution—in the mean time it may not be useless to enquire whether there will be in reality, that saving to Govt. which it is proposed to affect, and which, as for we can learn, is the ostensible reason for transferring the coinage from Madras to Calcutta—and if so, whether it is not possible that circumstances may arise which would be very embarrassing to Government, if they were deprived of the means of converting any quantity of bullion into coin which extraordinary exigencies might require. With the means of creating money which they now possess it is hardly possible that any embarrassment could happen, but if the Madras Government have to depend on Calcutta for every Rupee, it does not appear at all improbable that such might be the case.

We believe it was at first supposed, when the abolishment of the Mint was talked of, that persons who had gold and silver which they wished to convert into money, would be under the necessity of forwarding the same to Calcutta for the purpose of coinage—and that those who are now in the habit of receiving bullion in return for their goods, which they are enabled to turn into money immediately, would have to forward it to Calcutta, causing a good deal of delay, as well as very heavy charges for insurance, freight, agency, &c. &c. If such had been the intention of government, there can be no doubt but it would have been most oppressively injurious to the mercantile interests of this Presidency.

It is generally believed, however, that, if the coinage of money be no longer effected at Madras, the Assay department of the Mint Establishment will continue in existence—and that, instead of putting Merchants and others to the trouble and inconvenience of forwarding their bullion to Calcutta for coinage, Government will take that labour upon themselves; in that case as far we can see, there will be no cause of complaint; for as long as the public can receive an equivalent of current coin for the bullion which they bring to the Bank, it cannot matter to them whether the coinage takes place at Calcutta or Madras—It does not follow however, that it will be the same to Government, for if the expenses of the Assay Department of the Mint be continued, we much doubt whether there will be a sufficient saving to pay the expenses of Freight and Insurance from Madras to Calcutta in bullion and from Calcutta to Madras in coin.—Besides certain charges must be incurred at Calcutta in addition to the present, if they have to coin for the three Presidencies instead of one; although we understand the immense piece of mechanism which has been erected there in the shape of a Mint, will hardly then have employment enough. Allowing, however, that there will be a saving to the Government by the abolishmen of the Madras Mint, to the amount, we will say, of a few thousand Rupees per annum, the question is whether it is desirable for that sum to deprive the Madras Government of the means of coining whatever amount of money extraordinary exigencies may require?—and whether it is right even to run the risk of injuring the commercial interests of Madras, for the sake of giving employment to the huge idol which they have erected in Calcutta—and to which, we believe, they have determined to sacrifice, if they can, the really useful establishment which we now possess.

We have received Sydney Papers by the late arrivals to the 12th June, but have only been able to take a hasty glance at their contents. We are sorry to find, however, that it has been found necessary to send the whole light company of the 17th Regiment, under Major Croker, to the Hunter's River Districts, in order to take *severe measures* to repress some outrages which have been committed by the Blacks in that neighbourhood.

The Editor of the Australian from whom we take this account seems to ridicule the idea of the fault being on the side of the *civilized* portion of the community—but we confess we are by no means of the same way of thinking—Wherever *civilized* man has planted his footsteps he has been more terrible to the aboriginal inhabitants, than "plague, pestilence and famine."—*Gazette, Aug.* 12.

Some curious matters do occasionally appear in the Fort St. George Gazette, and not the least curious is a Notification that meets our eye this morning relative to St George's Church, consigned to the company of Advertisements for the sale of cast horses and unserviceable teakwood slabs, regarding Insolvent Debtors, tenders for quicksilver, &c. &c.

The Advertisement, in due set form and numbering eight official paragraphs, sets forth that from and after the 1st of October next all those members of the Church of England who may desire to worship God after its forms are to pay for the privilege of doing so in *St. George's Church*—that is if they desire to have a sitting "in advance of the third pillar from the main entrance" (it being a somewhat difficult matter together with what is being said in the rear thereof). But to those who may not be disposed to pay for beneficially attending the House of God, the accommodating Trustees (for we presume it is their act, though as if not quite proud of the proceeding; there is neither name nor designation to authenticate the notice, save a "vestry-room," heading) have furnished a loophole of escape: para. 8 tells us that the Beadle will be authorized to let strangers into private pews that are not occupied at the commencement of the "Exhortation"? This is in plain words an invitation to those disgraceful scenes sometimes witnessed at home, where a rush to private sittings indecently interrupts the solemn opening of our Church service and the devotions of the general congregation. But this is not fit to be weighed in the balance when 2 rupees per sitting crowds the other scale. Let us examine a little these pecuniary advantages grasped at—pews are to be valued according to the exent of their accommodations estimated on the scale already mentioned; they are to be paid for quarterly in advance; applications are to be decided by ballot; and present occupants are to have the privilege of retention *on guaranteeing payment for the whole pew they may sit in!!!* Is this the trusteeship of a Christian Church or of mammon?

We believe that the present is the first attempt that has been made in India to force payment by the Officers of Government, and the small public beyond them for enjoying the privilege of worshipping their Maker according to the forms of their own church, and especially where such is the religion of the State. It is a novel way of extending in this heathen land the faith of Christ! but we trust the attempted innovation will be resolutely opposed. We have always been hostile to pecuniary exactions for attending places then improperly designated *of public worship* in any country; but in that we now inhabit, we deem it to wear all the odious features of *a pilgrim tax levied on those who bend the knee before the altars of Christ's Church.*—*Herald, August* 12.

Meerutt.

The advantages of Native Juries have been a little before the public of late, we may instance a case which as just been tried before the Session Judge at Meerutt. Two individuals were put on their trial for manslaughter by compelling three Chumars to enter into a gramp it before it had time to cool, thereby causing their deaths.

The offence occurred on the 15th of July at Bhainree near Katowlee, and the parties implicated were Asdoolah Khan, the brother-in-law of the Nuwaub Ahmud Ulle Khan and Mani Jagherdar, of Kurnaul, his Karindah.

It was proved in evidence, Mani went into the village and brought out six Chumars "beggars," by whom the pit was opened, Asdollah Khan was present superintending the operation, on the aperture being made, Mani desired one of the Chumars to go in and clean out the pit, about 21 feet square, and ten feet deep, the man objected but was compelled to enter and his life was sacrificed, a second shared the same fate, and a third likewise; a fourth escaped with only his legs burnt, he however did not go down; information being given to the police, the Thaunadar forthwith proceeded to the spot, appreheuended all the parties concerned, and forwarded them to the Magistrate, by whom they were committed to the Sessions and a Native Jury found both the prisoners guilty.

Now considering the great influence possessed by *the Nawab Sahib* we look on this verdict as reflecting great credit on the character of Native Juries and are worthy of being recorded. Another case was tried at the Sessions which proves the advantage and celerity of the system of Session Judges; a man was caught in the act of committing a burglary on the night of the 22nd at Prachitghur, the case was sent in by the Tanuah on the 25th, taken up and committed to the Sessions on that day, Sunday interveued, but on Monday the trial ended, a verdict of guilty recorded, and sentence of seven years imprisonment passed on the offender—within eight days from the commitial of the offence. Now if such a system of police could be introduced even partially into the cantonment, will any one deny, that the chances of robbery would be considerably lessened.—*August* 6.

Jeypore.

THE JEYPOOR AFFAIR.

In the same Journal (the *Hurkaru*) we find a letter from the Upper Provinces on the Jeypoor affair, addressed to Sir Charles Metcalfe. The writer speaks of the official account of that affair given by Major Alves, as a document known to every body, and the Mofussil papers also speak of it as circulated every where. Whether identical or not with a detailed account that was lately copied into all the presidency journals we know not: but we have understood that *that* account is believed to be a correct one. Taking it to be so, as to all outward circumstances, the manner of the attack on Major Alves, the order and manner of his return home and that of the other gentlemen from the palace, we have no difficulty in admitting the conclusion of the writer of it, that the murder of Mr. Blake was unpremadia ed, the consequence of an unfortunate display of the bloody sword of the man who cut down Major Alves which might naturally enough lead an unreflecting mob (ignorant of the events within the walls of the palace or just hearing some strange version of them) to think that the English party had been guilty of some bloody deed, and that Mr. Blake was the perpetrator of it. Easily excited and accustomed to acts of violence, they would not be very scrupulous about evidence in their vengeance, and we suspect that an Irish mob under similar circumstances of excitement (supposing the mistake really to have existed) would not have been less sanguinary, or less uncontrolled by authority either of Soldiers or Magistrates.

But though this might be a correct explanation of the cause of Mr. Blake's murder, there are other features in the business not to be excused as the mistake of a mob—first, the attack upon the Resident; and secondly, the suspicious tardiness of the Rawul to prevent and suppress the tumult after that occurrence. It is very amiable in Major Alves to make light of the assault upon himself; but that is the part of the tragedy which most claims our attention. The murderer of Mr. Fraser at Delhi was not instructed to fire at him within the City gates and within the hallowed precints of royalty: Kurreem Khan was told to fall upon his victim in some sequestered spot without the walls of the *town*, when he should find him alone. The assassin at Jeypoor unsheathed his sword in the very sanctuary of Supreme Authority, in the face of a public guard and of a large number of persons, and singly attacked an individual surrounded by friends whose instant succour he knew would be given. What can be inferred from this, but that the man was taught to reckon upon the town guard or the populace, to rescue and protect him? Was the man a mere fanatic? that at least, does not appear. We understand that his trial is till delayed in hopes of drawing out information from him, but that hitherto no discoveries have been made—The other suspicious feature is the inertness and apparent indifference of the authorities after the first blow was struck. The Resident's party were left to protect themselves as they could; they received no aid in the arrest of the man who attacked Major Alves—no offer of a guard to protect them home—nor was any thing whatever done to prevent a tumult which the affair of the palace was so likely to produce, and of which it might fairly at the time be considered merely as the signal;—and when the populace did rise and pursue poor Blake to the death, still what apathy in the authorities? Surely there was time to rescue him from the temple in which he took shelter before the wall was broken through.

Putting aside then the question of criminality for that murder, have we not ground enough to tax the authorities of Jeypoor with a palpable offence against us, committed on the person of the British minister, and followed up by acts of hostility to the people, which, if they were not countenanced by the authorities of the place, were suffered by a degree of negligence or imbecility for which they may fairly be made to answer.—Nor is this the first offence: the lawless Suckawats were tributaries of Jeypoor when we found ourselves obliged to take the field against them. Their depredations were a source of revenue to that State. We have thus had to deal with hostility on the part of the rulers as well as, in this last instance, the population of the town of Jeypoor and some secret intriguers who employed an assassin to murder our representative. Yet we hear some persons argue that it would be a flagrant injustice to make the State of Jeypoor responsible in its Government and the offending City in its property, for these events, and it is held that we must respect the right of the people (rights of the people?) in that State whatever they or their rulers may have done, and suffer things to go on in the same barbarous way as heretofore, because the reigning family is an old one and therefore much respected by the Rajpoots!—*Calcutta Courier, August* 6.

EUROPE.

SHIFTS OF THE CHURCHMEN.

"The mouse that is content with one poor hole
Will never be a mouse of any soul."

The shattered and dilapidated condition of Protestantism in Ireland is a fact no longer disputed, even by men in aprons and shovel-hats. It is curious to observe the extreme shifts to which, with this damning evidence confronting them, the counsel for the Establishment are driven, as the last chances for their ugly client. We single out for observation the shift of the late Archbishop Magee, the shift of Sir Robert Peel, and the shift of the luminous, or rather the illuminated De Lefroy.

In the year 1825 the notorious prelate whom we have just named, in the course of the evidence he gave before a Committee of the House of Commons, hit upon a singularly ingenious and pretty method of disposing of the difficulty. The want of a flock was, at all times (strange to relate!) regarded as an objection to the Church, which however trivial, was intitled to some little consideration. Taking a hint from the "latent heat" of the chemists, the Archbishop, on the occasion alluded to, broached his celebrated theory of "*latent Protestantism!*" There was as large a supply of that commodity in Ireland as any reasonable man could expect; but it was, in episcopal phraseology, "*latent!*"—in vulugar parlance, nobody knew anything at all about it, or it was not to be found—just as the tithes may now be said to be *latent*. The Church, in fact, had so *spiritualized* its congregation, that its members had ceased to be objects of sense. The Papists were gross, and the Presbyterians palpable; but the flock of the Establishment resembled the angelic nature,—

"Not tied or manacled with joint or limb,
Or founded on the brittle strength of bones,
Like cumbrous flesh."

To perceive these viewless religionists, it was necessary to be as little carnal as an Irish prelate, about whom, (the cumbrous flesh" to impair the inward vision. "Things spiritual," says the apostle, are only spiritually discernible."

Such was the shift of Dr Magee: that of Sir Robert Peel is no less admirable in its way. He admits, indeed, the decay of the reformed faith; but, just as we are about to lay the guilt at the church door, he steps forward, with the magnanimity of Nisus, and takes it upon his own shoulders, attributing the retrograde movement of Protestantism, or the failure of the Establishment to effect its objects—will such chivalrous generosity be credited?—to the unfortunate delay of the measure of Emancipation!

"Me, me! adsum qui feci! in me convertite ferrum!"

Sir Robert said—

"You say *and with truth*"—(those three words out of such lips are inestimable)—"that the Irish Church has not succeeded as an Establishment; and you that say that, having thus failed to accomplish the object for which it was established, your ought to take away its property. Now he would assert that there were causes in operation which prevented the success of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland; that those causes are no longer in operation; and, consequently, that the argument of those who support the motion of the Noble Lord upon this ground no longer applies. You have now the Catholics on an equality with their Protestant fellow-subjects. So long as the Catholics laboured under civil disabilities, a spirit of animosity was kept up between them and the Protestants, and therefore the Catholics, from a mere feeling of pride, would not conform to the creed of the Establishment."

This is the true Cartian self-devotion! Out of the whole range of causes possible and impossible, Sir Robert has selected the very last to which a man, with one grain less of moral heroism in his character, would have ventured to allude. But with all his gallantry—no uncommon fate of the bravest knighthood—he does his ladye-love no service. Although instrumental, for many years, in supporting that code for which Burke was obliged to ransack the dungeons of the Inquisition to find, amongst racks and wheels, a fit parallel. Sir Robert was neither its author nor chief abettor. It was emphatically the child of the Establishment. It was begotten by the Orange bandit upon the body of the Church militant. Phalaris was not more the author of the brazen bull; or the Duke of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VI, of the engine of torment that was called "his daughter." Sir Robert's doctrine, that under its operation Popery advanced and Protestantism receded, is not new: Burke said "it made Ireland full of penalties and full of Papists: the novelty consists in the way the doctrine is applied. The intelligence and good feeling of the age came to the aid of the Catholic, and delivered him from his Protestant inquisitors:—what! shall we not abolish the Holy Office, because the victim has

been rescued from the thumb-screw;' This is precisely what the Premier argues for; urging Catholic emancipation as a reason for maintaining the system in which Catholic servitude originated, advancing as a plea for the Establishment, results anticipated from a measure which, in every shape of its progress that Establishment resisted "*manibus et pedibus*," and would have for ever hindered, had its power and its malevolence been equal quantities. This, indeed, is new; and not only new, but monstrous. The penal code was of ecclesiastical creation, and it is nothing but reason that the ecclesiastics should be held accountable for all calamities it occasioned, and all mischief it produced. Amongst the rest, they must answer for its depredations in the Protestant fold. Sir Robert Peel's shift will not serve them.

The next shift is Dr. Lefroy, Dr. Lefroy who represents the Orangeism (unhappily for the House of Commons, not the "silence") of the University of Dublin:—

"It was said that the Protestant Church failed of its object in consequence of the decreasing number of its members. Was the Church of Ireland the only cause to which the smallness of the number of Protestants could be assigned? Were there no persecutions to cause a decrease of the Protestants of Ireland?"

Here is an original view! And directly the reverse of the Premier's! "Persecution of the Catholics," says Sir Robert; "Persecution of the Protestant," says the Doctor. Sir Robert has fallen into the common way of thinking, and no longer denies that Popery, the persecuted, had handsome odds against Protestantism, the persecutors; but Dr Lefroy dissents not only in point of doctrine, but in point of fact. It is the Catholic, he teaches us,—("*Unde doctoris titulo gloriantur nisi ut doceant?*' asks Erasmus) —that has been the persecutor of the Protestant; and Protestantism, instead of thriving (as she ought to have done upon Sir Robert's principle) under her afflictions, drooped her head, like her own orange lily drenched with a shower, and shrank into a "mere anatomy," like *Pinch in The Comedy of Errors*.

What a flood of light these representatives of learned Universities shed over all subjects they handle! The discovery that sects dwindle under persecution is so brilliant that no mere country of city member, we are sure, could have made it. It required the amplest transfusion of the genius of the place he represents to guide Dr Lefroy to a truth so far out have, until now illuminated, been under the mistake, that patronage, rather than persecution, is the danger against which religion has to protect herself. The annals of the first ages of the Church seem to lend this view some countenance: nay, we have been in the habit of appealing to the very case of Ireland, and the opposite fortunes of the Romish and Reformed Churches in that country in support of the opinion.

As to the *new fact* announced by the Doctor—the persecution of the Protestants in Ireland—this he can have derived from no other source but immediate revelation. His connection with the Dublin University will not account for such a discovery; it is "what eye has not seen nor ear heard;" it could never have been arrived at by any sagacity merely human. The Doctor—and his fulness of every Christian grace well entitled him to the privilege—has like St. Paul, been in the seventh heaven. Behold what it is for a lawyer to carry a polyglot bible in his pocket, and subscribe to the floating chapels! Such men see visions? the scales fall from their eyes. In the Bench of Bishops they perceive an "army of martyrs;" and in the fortunes of an Establishment worth 800,000*l*. per annum, and the proprietor of a domain of 600,000 acres, they see the horrors of the Sicilian vespers, and the persecutions of the Vaudois,—*The Examiner. April* 12.

LORD STANLEY'S BIGOTRY.

LORD STANLEY has always received credit in this journal for superior vigour as a Parliamentary gladiator. His energy of manner and perspicuity of expression we have never denied; while we have at the same time pointed out his faults as a debater—his want of temper, and of the power or disposition to conciliate his opponents. This capital defect, unless he can correct it as he grows older, will of itself always prevent his being an eligible leader of any party in the House of Commons, and more especially of a Ministerial party.

But while acknowledging his merits as a mere debater, we have uniformly disallowed his claim to the character of a statesman. His official existence was a series of failures. He took up his measures hastily, maintained them arrogantly, and to serve a temporary purpose abandoned or modified them, like a man of mere shifts and expedients. After all his botching, they were generally turned out unworkable.

Had we previously felt any doubts, however, as to Lord Stanley's want of statesmanlike qualities of an exalted kind, those doubts would have been dispelled by his speech on the Irish Church question on Wednesday night. The principles which he then maintained are such as must disqualify him, until they are renounced, from becoming the Minister of a free and enlightened people. Lord Stanley's notions of justice, as well as true policy, seem to be obscured by the most contemptible bigotry. He absolutely went the length of asserting, that it was right and fitting that a parish of Catholics, without a single Protestant within its precincts, except the clergyman, should continue to maintain that clergyman, and keep up his empty church! When noticing last week the assertion in favour of the Irish Church abuses, that the State had no right to interfere with Ecclesiastical property, it was said, that in that case were the Protestant Episcopalians in Ireland reduced from half a million to five, those five would be entitled to retain the whole of the Church funds; and we added, that as the argument was capable of this *reductio ad absurdum*, it was worth no further notice. But this is nevertheless Lord Stanley's argument; for if he would compel a parish of Catholics to pay a Protestant parson who has not a single hearer, he would, were he consistent, keep up the whole Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland, although Primate Beresford was the only Protestant to be found in the island.

The circumstances of the people he had to govern would make no difference in Lord Stanley's determination on this point. Were the Irish Church property a hundred-fold larger than it is, and the number of Protestants reduced to the smallest fraction of what they now are, still not one penny of its wealth would Lord Stanley permit to be diverted from the purposes of that Church, even though its purpose were the maintenance of an absolute sinecurist,—for where shall we find a greater sinecurist than a well-paid clergyman without the vestige of a flock; Some Members, hearty Tories and High Churchmen too, profess a willingness to abolish sinecures in the Establishment. Not so Lord Stanley. Dr. Lefroy professed reluctance to legislate on the Irish Church question, until the Report of the Commissioners was received; but Lord Stanley declares that the Report, be its contents what they may, is nothing to him. He despises facts: he cares not for evidence: he will not abate one jot of what he calls his "principle"—his arrogant resolve, that is, to prop up as long as he can the most monstrous abuse, the most bloody system of ecclesiastical tyranny, that the history of Christian countries reveals.

This man outherods Herod. It is well for the country that he has spoken so plainly; otherwise his family connexions, the description of talent he possesses, and his physical energy, might contribute to render him a dangerous person. His temperament is evidently tyrannical: his real principles in general politics may be similar to his notions of right and justice in ecclesiastical affairs, and may have been concealed till now, for the purpose of gaining a certain step in public life. Although satisfied of his religious illiberality, we certainly never suspected him of such an amount of practical bigotry as his speech on the Irish Church disclosed. He who can justify the very worst abuses of the Irish Church, and pitilessly to resolve to maintain them as they are now maintained, at the bayonet's point, will probably go dangerous lengths in his secular politics.

It is therefore only a matter of prudence to keep him in his present comparatively harmless position. This will for the future, in all probability, be a very difficult matter. His disclosure of his readiness to do mischief, has lessened his chance of being able to do it. It will be a hazardous proceeding to admit Lord Stanley into any future Cabinet. It would be tantamount to a declaration of war against the Catholic millions of Ireland, and would of itself justify as well as provoke the determined hostility of all the friends of religious liberty. We consider that Lord Stanley has irretrievably damaged himself; and on striking the balance between the good and the evil he would probably effect were he again invested with the influence and authority of office. The evil seems to predominate to such a degree, that we confess we by no means regret his singularly indiscreet speech of Thursday night.—*Spectator*.

COBBETT VERSUS SIR ROBERT PEEL.

THE TORIES OR A REPUBLIC.

(*From Cobbett's Weekly Political Register, March* 31.)

Now, then (Sir Robert) if the House of Commons have the spirit, if you persevere with regard to Londonderry: if they have the spirit to go to the King with an address, begging him to rescind the appointment, what will you do? What, I say, will you do! One of two things you must do; quit your place, or rescind the appointment; if the former, you quit it upon grounds the most unpopular that imagination can conceive; if the latter, there may be a state of being more humiliating to man. There may be; but I can form an idea of nothing so truly humiliating. And, the appointment is, too, in the immediate department of the great Strathfieldsay; the great hero, who has a taste for bullet-proof window-shutters; who was one of the conspicuous defenders of the Poor-law Bill. Will he submit to have this appointment rescinded? Perhaps he may; but even that will avail you nothing; the nation will take the will for the deed; and the attempt at the appointment will have all the effect that a perseverance in the appointment would have.

If you persevere, then you put the House against the King, or rather, the King against the House; and then the House, with the approbation of the whole of the people, will refuse you any more money; and, it will, in that case, do it with clear reason on its side; for you will have had that "*fair trial*" which you demanded. With me you have had your "*fair trial*" already, and much more than enough. I made the Poor-law Bill and the repeal of the malt tax the standard whereby to try you. You are persevering with the former; or, rather, attempting to persevere. You have shown that you like it; and as to the latter, you have decided that point in a manner that I have before described; and now comes LONDONDERRY, a question upon which we are all agreed, except a mere handful of desperate "*pledge-breakers*." It is a *sign* of what we have to expect at your hands. your trial has been complete; and the result is, that it has convinced the people that they ought, in duty to themselves, their country, and their King, to endeavour by all legal means, to put an end to your power not caring a straw who are to be your successors in that power.

Your newspapers, and particularly the *Morning Post*, an article from which I shall insert by-and-by, makes a dreadful outcry at your being *refused a fair trial*. As I have shown, you have had the fair trial; or if not, where is the *trial* to end? Who is to tell us when you think you have had trial enough? It is for the people to say when you have been tried sufficiently. For my part I was satisfied at one o'clock in the morning on the 11th of March. Others required this affair of Londonderry to satisfy them; but now all are satisfied, or they never will be. Yet the *Morning Post* still cries out for a "*fair trial*," just as if there had been no trial; and by "fair trial" it seems to mean, that you are to keep on for a year or two; or indeed till you yourself are satisfied upon the point. This is not the way that we act in common life: if we have a horse upon trial, we try him at once; and we then keep him, or send him back, and do not suffer ourselves to be told by the jockey that we have not been trying him long enough. If we have a servant upon trial, we ascertain very soon whether he will suit, and keep him; or dismiss him, according to our experience of him. And this is what you must have meant by "*fair trial*" to be sure; and not being suffered to go on for an indefinite period, still demanding a "*fair trial*."

Your great advocate, the *Morning Post*, has however a formidable and rather fearful argument which its works out of this subject of "*fair trial*" the argument is this, that if you have not a fair trial, the "MONARCHY" must be destroyed. In other words, the assertion is this, that if you be compelled to quit your place by votes of the House of Commons, the "MONARCHY" can no longer exist, and a revolution and a republic must come; so that the House of Commons must not put you out of your place; for if it do, anarchy, confusion, and slaughter, must be the consequence.

Now, Sir, this is a very formidable argument; and let us therefore examine it patiently. In the first place, this is no "*monarchy*," and it never was. The King is not the *sole ruler*, but only one branch out of three of a body of rulers. You know, as well as I, that "*monarchy*" means a government in a single person. I do not believe that the word was ever used as applicable to our King until about forty years ago. It is no *monarchy*, it is a government of King, Lords, and Commons, each having its well-known and settled attributes and powers. The *Morning Post* does not tell us *why* the kingly branch must of necessity cease to exist, if the House of Commons refuse to grant you supplies; or if they so act as to compel you to quit your place; it does not tell us *why* this should be, and *why* a republic must come if you be removed; it does not tell us why the King should not find another servant more agreeable to the House of Commons; it merely contents itself with the dreadful menace that, if the House of Commons do not suffer you to remain Minister, there must be an end of the kingly branch of the Government; and that anarchy, military despotism, confusion, bloodshed and carnage, and republicanism, must come, and all the miseries attendant on republican government!

Sir, it is not discreet, to say the least of it, to push us on in this way about *republican government*. We never talk of it; and if your [illegible] Zeus were possessed of only very [illegible] they would avoid talking [illegible] of it too: and especially in giving us these alternatives everlastingly; telling us that we must have you, or have a republic; for this is the substance after all: that we must have you, and all your doings, at your pleasure, or have a republic; that we must have the Duke and LONDONDERRY, or have a public that we must have the pension list; that we must pay the Rev. THOMAS PENROSE a pension for *twenty two years* for having been alleged to have been *Charges des Affaires* at FLORENCE for *five months*, he being tutor to EGREMENT WYNDHAM'S children at the same time, and he having the benefices of two parishes in England; we must have PENROSE, or we must have a republic; we must have 2,500*l*. a year pensions of the Black BURKE still to pay, for thirty-five years after he is dead, or we must have a republic; we must have the Poor-Law Bill, two thousand-a-year LEWIS, penny-a-line CHADWICK, and all the runners; we must have big workhouses, separation of men from their wives, both from their children, and must all come down to a coarser sort of food, or we must have a republic; we must have millions to pay in taxes for the relief of the poor parsons of the Church of England, while the aristocratical clergy of that Church are rolling in wealth, a great part of which they spend out of the kingdom, and while *one hundred* lords of their relations might be pointed out who have *five hundred* benefices amongst them; yet all this we must have, or have a republic; we must have a malt-tax, making the industrious classes pay two hundred per cent. for their drink, while the rich have their drink with a tax of thirty per cent. we must have the transporting game-laws; we must have the new trespass law, and all the rest of your iron code; we must have a *Popay-police*, we must have a gate-way to cost as much money as the poor-rates of a whole county for one year: all these things we must have, and have them for ever, or WE MUST HAVE A REPUBLIC!

This is, in substance, what we are told every day by your partizans, and, at last, however disinclined to do it, we are compelled to ask one another, what hellish sort of things a "republic" is? When we put this question and begin to consider a little, we find that there is only one republic now in the world; and to our utter astonishment we find, that under the republic the people are the best off, the most free, the most happy in the whole word. We have seen that republic rise up out of a revolution. We saw it produce no anarchy, no confusion; none of that slaughtering and that shedding of rivers of blood, which your partizans tell us must come with a republic in this country. We saw no *military despot*, no detestable and damnable "*hero*," to make the people pay his "*companions in arms*," as ..... BUONAPARTE used to call the myrmidons that assisted him to plunder and kill the poor French. We saw that republic rise up, without giving as much as a penny to any one who called himself a "*hero*." We saw it begin (I saw it with my own eyes), forty-six years ago, with three millions of people, with commercial shipping and commerce not equal to a two-hundredth part of those of Great Britain; we saw it with scarcely a gunboat for its defence! We now see it with a population surpassing that of Great Britain herself, with a commerce and commercial marine, nearly equalling those of Great Britain; and with a NAVY, at the very thought of which every blustering bullying tyrant turns pale. We see that republic with a civil expenditure, including that of its ambassadors to Europe, not equalling in amount that which we pay annually to one single "hero." We have seen that republic wage war with Great Britain single-handed, and defeat her in that war both by land and by sea. We have seen that republic with a heavy debt, contracted for the purchase of territory, and for real defence; and we have seen that debt PAID OFF. We have more recently seen the Government of that republic placed by the horrible villains of paper-money even in greater peril than belongs to a state of a most formidable war. We have seen the Government of that republic subdue even this monster, and deliver its people from that fraudulent tyranny. Under that republican government, we see a people living without internal tax; without the very name of a galling excise; without any thing to take from industry the fruits of its earnings; and, lastly, we have seen it free from that most hateful of all dominions, an established domination of the few over the many.

Yes, you may say, this really is all true enough; but *how would you go to work to introduce such a government as this into England?* Yes, that is *the question*; that is the *very question* which I should like to answer, fully and frankly, and *without any disguise*; but as I do not like to answer this question at this time and in this place, I shall conclude with expressing my opinion, that it would be wise in your partizans, not so often, and so loudly, to tell us, that we must implicitly submit to you, or make up our minds to *have a republic*.

WM. COBBETT.

Miscellanea.

BERLIN, April 13.—Reports which have lately been spread of the weak state of the King's health are happily without foundation. His Majesty is more vigorous than ever, and though the shock caused by the death of an old and valued friend and ally greatly affected him, His Majesty has declared that he never felt more strength for continuing his long and glorious reign. The public of Berlin has often the pleasure of seeing him, especially at the theatre. It is said that the house of Mendelsohn, in the Leipsig-street, has been purchased for the residence of the Princess Leignitz, if she survives the King.—*Daily paper*.

MUNICH, April 12.—The report that the Crown Prince after his marriage will reside at Nuremberg becomes more probable: besides this, workmen are busily employed in repairing the castle of Hohenschwangau, formerly belonging to the house of Hohenstaufen, and now the property of the Crown Prince. This castle is restored in the ancient style; some eminent painters are already engaged on it, and we learn that some artists will shortly go from Munich, to represent, in a series of fresco paintings, the history of the unfortunate Conradin, who set out from Hohenschwangau on his expedition to Italy.

FRANCE.—PARIS, April 22.—It is affirmed that [illegible] who was present at the debate [illegible] the sitting Commodore [illegible] the Duke on the affair of the 25 millions, left [illegible] very much dissatisfied at having heard [illegible] de Broglie support the amendment of M. [illegible] He said, on going away, that General Jackson would refuse all satisfaction, and that the American nation would not bear an insult, though it might lose 25 millions. M. Guizot and several professors of the University went together, at noon, to the office of the Minister of the Interior where they had a long conference with M. Thiers. Is it intended to persuade M. Royer Collard to renounce his professorship?—*Messager*, April 23.

THE HAGUE, April 22.—letter from Terschelling says that it was discovered last week that the hull of the Lamie frigate, having drifted from the place where it was before, had risen above the surface of the sea, at a depth of four, or four and a half fathoms at low water. A boat keeps guard near it, and the English are expected with these new machines for the purpose of recovering the treasures which are on board this wrecked vessel. —*Journal de la Haye*.

A gentleman walking one morning last week in the garden of the Tuileries enveloped in a large cloak, inadvertently fell into one of the shaft basins, and was so happened by the folds of his garment that he very narrowly escaped being drowned, though the water is not more than 20 inches deep, and, as he said when taken out, he was a good swimmer.

ACCIDENTS AT LONGCHAMP.—At the promenade of Longchamp the eldest son of General Decaen was thrown from his horse, and so severely injured, that, after lingering to the day before yesterday, he expired. In the course of the same week the only son of General Anderossi was overturned in his tilbury, and notwithstanding all the succour of medical art, survived the accident only a few days.

MURDERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The American paper contains an account of a most horrid massacre, which took place on the 18th ult., on the road to Centreville. It appears that the house of a Mrs. Jane Casey was attacked and entered by four men with dirks. Two of the inmates were instantly murdered, and the woman who kept the house was stabbed twice by the assassins. Two other persons were so severely wounded that they were not expected to survive. The murderers have been apprehended and lodged in gaol. The horrid butchery is represented to have been caused by the daughter of Mrs. Casey having eloped with the son of one of the murderers named King. Another murder, not less cruel and revolting is the *Mobile Register* of the 20th ult. Two children belonging to a gentleman named Mervin were proceeding to school in Baldwin country, near Stockton, when they were waylaid and murdered by two negroes, who subsequently attacked two ladies riding on horseback in the neighbourhood. The ladies fortunately escaped, and owing to the timely information communicated, the murderers were seized and thrown into prison, where they now wait their trial. Murder is the only crime punished with death in the United States.

VERY APPROPRIATE.—At a meeting of the members of the Temperance Society, advertised to beholden at the Mile-end Chapel, Mile-end-road, Mr. P. Drinkwater, the minister of the chapel, is announced as the chairman.

BOMBAY.—*Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Gazette Press, No.* 3 *Nesbit Lane, Fort, by* NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE, *where all communications addressed to the* EDITOR, *are received.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

been rescued from the thumb-screw;' This is precisely what the Premier argues for; urging Catholic emancipation as a reason for maintaining the system in which Catholic servitude originated; advancing as a plea for the Establishment, results anticipated from a measure which, in every shape of its progress that Establishment resisted "*manibus et pedibus*," and would have for ever hindered, had its power and its malevolence been equal quantities. This, indeed, is new; and not only new, but monstrous. The penal code was of ecclesiastical creation, and it is nothing but reason that the ecclesiastics should be held accountable for all calamities it occasioned, and all mischief it produced. Amongst the rest, they must answer for its depredations in the Protestant fold. Sir Robert Peel's shift will not serve them.

The next shift is Dr. Lefroy, Dr. Lefroy who represents the Orangeism (unhappily for the House of Commons, not the "silence") of the University of Dublin:—

"It was said that the Protestant Church failed of its object in consequence of the decreasing number of its members. Was the Church of Ireland the only cause to which the smallness of the number of Protestants could be assigned? Were there no persecutions to cause a decrease of the Protestants of Ireland?"

Here is an original view! And directly the reverse of the Premier's! "Persecution of the Catholics," says Sir Robert; "Persecution of the Protestant," says the Doctor. Sir Robert has fallen into the common way of thinking, and no longer denies that Popery, the persecuted, had handsome odds against Protestantism, the persecutors; but Dr Lefroy dissents not only in point of doctrine, but in point of fact. It is the Catholic, he teaches us,—("*Unde doctoris titulo gloriantur nisi ut doceant?*" asks Erasmos)—that has been the persecutor of the Protestant; and Protestantism, instead of thriving (as she ought to have done upon Sir Robert's principle) under her afflictions, drooped her head, like her own orange lily drenched with a shower, and shrank into a "mere anatomy," like *Pinch in The Comedy of Errors*.

What a flood of light these representatives of learned Universities shed over all subjects they handle! The discovery that sects dwindle under persecution is so brilliant that no mere country of city member, we are sure, could have made it. It required the amplest transfusion of the genius of the place he represents to guide Dr Lefroy to a truth so far out have, until now illuminated, been under the mistake, that patronage, rather than persecution, is the danger against which religion has to protect herself. The annals of the first ages of the Church seem to lend this view some countenance: nay, we have been in the habit of appealing to the very case of Ireland, and the opposite fortunes of the Romish and Reformed Churches in that country in support of the opinion.

As to the *new fact* announced by the Doctor—the persecution of the Protestants in Ireland—this he can have derived from no other source but immediate revelation. His connection with the Dublin University will not account for such a discovery; it is "what eye has not seen nor ear heard;" it could never have been arrived at by any sagacity merely human. The Doctor—and his fulness of every Christian grace well entitled him to the privilege—has like St. Paul, been in the seventh heaven. Behold what it is for a lawyer to carry a polyglot bible in his pocket, and subscribe to the floating chapels! Such men see visions? the scales fall from their eyes. In the Bench of Bishops they perceive an "army of martyrs;" and in the fortunes of an Establishment worth 800,000*l.* per annum, and the proprietor of a domain of 600,000 acres, they see the horrors of the Sicilian vespers, and the persecutions of the Vaudois,—*The Examiner. April* 12.

LORD STANLEY'S BIGOTRY.

Lord Stanley has always received credit in this journal for superior vigour as a Parliamentary gladiator. His energy of manner and perspicuity of expression we have never denied; while we have at the same time pointed out his faults as a debater—his want of temper, and of the power or disposition to conciliate his opponents. This capital defect, unless he can correct it as he grows older, will of itself always prevent his being an eligible leader of any party in the House of Commons, and more especially of a Ministerial party.

But while acknowledging his merits as a mere debater, we have uniformly disallowed his claim to the character of a statesman. His official existence was a series of failures. He took up his measures hastily, maintained them arrogantly, and to serve a temporary purpose abandoned or modified them, like a man of mere shifts and expedients. After all his botching, they were generally turned out unworkable.

Had we previously felt any doubts, however, as to Lord Stanley's want of statesmanlike qualities of an exalted kind, those doubts would have been dispelled by his speech on the Irish Church question on Wednesday night. The principles which he then maintained are such as must disqualify him, until they are renounced, from becoming the Minister of a free and enlightened people. Lord Stanley's notions of justice, as well as true policy, seem to be obscured by the most contemptible bigotry. He absolutely went the length of asserting, that it was right and fitting that a parish of Catholics, without a single Protestant within its precincts, except the clergyman, should continue to maintain that clergyman, and keep up his empty church! When noticing last week the assertion in favour of the Irish Church abuses, that the State had no right to interfere with Ecclesiastical property, it was said, that in that case were the Protestant Episcopalians in Ireland reduced from half a million to five, those five would be entitled to retain the whole of the Church funds; and we added, that as the argument was capable of this *reductio ad absurdum*, it was worth no further notice. But this is nevertheless Lord Stanley's argument; for if he would compel a parish of Catholics to pay a Protestant parson who has not a single hearer, he would, were he consistent, keep up the whole Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland, although Primate Beresford was the only Protestant to be found in the island.

The circumstances of the people he had to govern would make no difference in Lord Stanley's determination on this point. Were the Irish Church property a hundredfold larger than it is, and the number of Protestants reduced to the smallest fraction of what they now are, still not one penny of its wealth would Lord Stanley permit to be diverted from the purposes of that Church, even though its purpose were the maintenance of an absolute sinecurist,—for where shall we find a greater sinecurist than a well-paid clergyman without the vestige of a flock; Some Members, hearty Tories and High Churchmen too, profess a willingness to abolish sinecures in the Establishment. Not so Lord Stanley. Dr. Lefroy professed reluctance to legislate on the Irish Church question, until the Report of the Commissioners was received; but Lord Stanley declares that the Report, be its contents what they may, is nothing to him. He despises facts: he cares not for evidence: he will not abate one jot of what he calls his "principle"—his arrogant resolve, that is, to prop up as long as he can the most monstrous abuse, the most bloody system of ecclesiastical tyranny, that the history of Christian countries reveals.

This man outherods Herod. It is well for the country that he has spoken so plainly; otherwise his family connexions, the description of talent he possesses, and his physical energy, might contribute to render him a dangerous person. His temperament is evidently tyrannical: his real principles in general politics may be similar to his notions of right and justice in ecclesiastical affairs, and may have been concealed till now, for the purpose of gaining a certain step in public life. Although satisfied of his religious illiberality, we certainly never suspected him of such an amount of practical bigotry as his speech on the Irish Church disclosed. He who can justify the very worst abuses of the Irish Church, and pitifully to resolve to maintain them as they are now maintained, at the bayonet's point, will probably go dangerous lengths in his secular politics.

It is therefore only a matter of prudence to keep him in his present comparatively harmless position. This will for the future, in all probability, be a very difficult matter. His disclosure of his readiness to do mischief, has lessened his chance of being able to do it. It will be a hazardous proceeding to admit Lord Stanley into any future Cabinet. It would be tantamount to a declaration of war against the Catholic millions of Ireland, and would of itself justify as well as provoke the determined hostility of all the friends of religious liberty. We consider that Lord Stanley has irretrievably damaged himself; and on striking the balance between the good and the evil he would probably effect were he again invested with the influence and authority of office. The evil seems to predominate to such a degree, that we confess we by no means regret his singularly indiscreet speech of Thursday night.—*Spectator*.

COBBETT VERSUS SIR ROBERT PEEL.

THE TORIES OR A REPUBLIC.

(*From Cobbett's Weekly Political Register, March* 31.)

Now, then (Sir Robert) if the House of Commons have the spirit, if you persevere with regard to Londonderry: if they have the spirit to go to the King with an address, begging him to rescind the appointment, what will you do? What, I say, will you do? One of two things you must do; quit your place, or rescind the appointment; if the former, you quit it upon grounds the most unpopular that imagination can conceive; if the latter, there may be a state of being more humiliating to man. There may be: but I can form an idea of nothing so truly humiliating. And, the appointment is, too, in the immediate department of the great Strathfieldsay; the great hero, who has a taste for bullet-proof window-shutters; who was one of the conspicuous defenders of the Poor-law Bill. Will he submit to have this appointment rescinded? Perhaps he may: but even that will avail you nothing; the nation will take the will for the deed; and the attempt at the appointment will have all the effect that a perseverance in the appointment would have.

If you persevere, then you put the House against the King, or rather, the King against the House; and then the House, with the approbation of the whole of the people, will refuse you any more money; and, it will, in that case, do it with clear reason on its side; for you will have had that "*fair trial*" which you demanded. With me you have had your "*fair trial*" already, and much more than enough. I made the Poor-law Bill and the repeal of the malt tax the standard whereby to try you. You are persevering with the former; or, rather, attempting to persevere. You have shown that you like it; and as to the latter, you have decided that point in a manner that I have before described; and now comes Londonderry, a question upon which we are all agreed, except a mere handful of desperate "*pledge-breakers*." It is a *sign* of what we have to expect at your hands. your trial has been complete; and the result is, that it has convinced the people that they ought, in duty to themselves, their country, and their King, to endeavour by all legal means, to put an end to your power not caring a straw who are to be your successors in that power.

Your newspapers, and particularly the *Morning Post*, an article from which I shall insert by-and-by, makes a dreadful outcry at your being *refused a fair trial*. As I have shown, you have had the fair trial; or if not, where is the *trial* to end? Who is to tell us when you think you have had trial enough? It is for the people to say when you have been tried sufficiently. For my part I was satisfied at one o'clock in the morning on the 11th of March. Others required this affair of Londonderry to satisfy them; but now all are satisfied, or they never will be. Yet the *Morning Post* still cries out for a "*fair trial*," just as if there had been no trial; and by "fair trial" it seems to mean, that you are to keep on for a year or two; or indeed till you yourself are satisfied upon the point. This is not the way that we act in common life: if we have a horse upon trial, we try him at once; and we then keep him, or send him back, and do not suffer ourselves to be told by the jockey that we have not been trying him long enough. If we have a servant upon trial, we ascertain very soon whether he will suit, and keep him; or dismiss him, according to our experience of him. And this is what you must have meant by "*fair trial*" to be sure; and not being suffered to go on for an indefinite period, still demanding a "*fair trial*."

Your great advocate, the *Morning Post*, has however a formidable and rather fearful argument which it works out of this subject of "*fair trial*" the argument is this, that if you have not a fair trial, the "monarchy" must be destroyed. In other words, the assertion is this, that if you be compelled to quit your place by votes of the House of Commons, the "monarchy" can no longer exist, and a revolution and a republic must come; so that the House of Commons must not put you out of your place; for if it do, anarchy, confusion, and slaughter, must be the consequence.

Now, Sir, this is a very formidable argument; and let us therefore examine it patiently. In the first place, this is no "*monarchy*," and it never was. The King is not the *sole ruler*, but only one branch out of three of a body of rulers. You know, as well as I, that "*monarchy*" means a government in a single person. I do not believe that the word was ever used as applicable to our King until about forty years ago. It is no *monarchy*, it is a government of King, Lords, and Commons, each having its well-known and settled attributes and powers. The *Morning Post* does not tell us *why* the kingly branch must of necessity cease to exist, if the House of Commons refuse to grant you supplies; or if they so act as to compel you to quit your place; it does not tell us *why* this should be, and *why* a republic must come if you be removed; it does not tell us why the King should not find another servant more agreeable to the House of Commons; it merely contents itself with the dreadful menace that, if the House of Commons do not suffer you to remain Minister, there must be an end of the kingly branch of the Government; and that anarchy, military despotism, confusion, bloodshed and carnage, and republicanism, must come, and all the miseries attendant on republican government!

Sir, it is not discreet, to say the least of it, to push us on in this way about *republican government*. We never talk of it; and if your [illegible] were possessed of only very [illegible] they would avoid talking [illegible] common sense, [illegible] of it too: and especially in giving us these alternatives everlastingly; telling us that we must have you, or have a republic; for this is the substance after all: that we must have you, and all your doings, at your pleasure, or have a republic; that we must have the Duke and Londonderry, or have a public that we must have the pension list; that we must pay the Rev. Thomas Penrose a pension for *twenty two years* for having been alleged to have been *Charges des Affaires* at Florence for *five months*, he being tutor to Egremont Wyndham's children at the same time, and he having the benefices of two parishes in England; we must have Penrose, or we must have a republic; we must have 2,500*l.* a year pensions of the black Burke still to pay, for thirty-five years after he is dead, or we must have a republic; we must have the Poor-Law Bill, two thousand-a-year Lewis, penny-a-line Chadwick, and all the runners; we must have big workhouses, separation of men from their wives, both from their children, and must all come down to a coarser sort of food, or we must have a republic; we must have millions to pay in taxes for the relief of the poor parsons of the Church of England, while the aristocratical clergy of that Church are rolling in wealth, a great part of which they spend out of the kingdom, and while *one hundred* lords or their relations might be pointed out who have *five hundred* benefices amongst them; yet all this we must have, or have a republic; we must have a malt-tax, making the industrious classes pay two hundred per cent. for their drink, while the rich have their drink with a tax of thirty per cent. we must have the transporting game-laws; we must have the new trespass law, and all the rest of your iron code; we must have a *Popay-police*, we must have a gate-way to cost as much money as the poor-rates of a whole county for one year: all these things we must have. and have them for ever, or WE MUST HAVE A REPUBLIC!

This is, in substance, what we are told every day by your partizans, and, at last, however disinclined to do it, we are compelled to ask one another, what hellish sort of things a "republic" is? When we put this question and begin to consider a little, we find that there is only one republic now in the world; and to our utter astonishment we find, that under the republic the people are the best off, the most free, the most happy in the whole word. We have seen that republic rise up out of a revolution. We saw it produce no anarchy, no confusion; none of that slaughtering and that shedding of rivers of blood, which your partizans tell us must come with a republic in this country. We saw no *military despot*, no detestable and damnable "*hero*," to make the people pay his "*companions in arms*," as ..... Buonaparte used to call the myrmidons that assisted him to plunder and kill the poor French. We saw that republic rise up, without giving as much as a penny to any one who called himself a "*hero*." We saw it begin (I saw it with my own eyes), forty-six years ago, with three millions of people, with commercial shipping and commerce not equal to a two-hundredth part of those of Great Britain; we saw it with scarcely a gunboat for its defence! We now see it with a population surpassing that of Great Britain herself, with a commerce and commercial marine, nearly equalling those of Great Britain; and with a NAVY, at the very thought of which every blustering bullying tyrant turns pale. We see that republic with a civil expenditure amounting that of ten embassadors to Europe, not equalling in amount that which we pay annually to one single "hero." We have seen that republic wage war with Great Britain single-handed, and defeat her in that war both by land and by sea. We have seen that republic with a heavy debt, contracted for the purchase of territory, and for real defence; and we have seen that debt PAID OFF. We have more recently seen the Government of that republic placed by the horrible villains of paper-money even in greater peril than belongs to a state of a most formidable war. We have seen the Government of that republic subdue even this monster, and deliver its people from that fraudulent tyranny. Under that republican government, we see a people living without internal tax; without the very name of a galling excise; without any thing to take from industry the fruits of its earnings; and, lastly, we have seen it free from that most hateful of all dominions, an established domination of the few over the many.

Yes, you may say, this really is all true enough; but *how would you go to work to introduce such a government as this into England?* Yes, that is *the question*; that is the *very question* which I should like to answer, fully and frankly, and *without any disguise*; but as I do not like to answer this question at this time and in this place, I shall conclude with expressing my opinion, that it would be wise in your partizans, not so often, and so loudly, to tell us, that we must implicitly submit to you, or make up our minds to *have a republic*.

Wm. Cobbett.

Miscellanea.

Berlin, April 13.—Reports which have lately been spread of the weak state of the King's health are happily without foundation. His Majesty is more vigorous than ever, and though the shock caused by the death of an old and valued friend and ally greatly affected him, His Majesty has declared that he never felt more strength for continuing his long and glorious reign. The public of Berlin has often the pleasure of seeing him, especially at the theatre. It is said that the house of Mendelsohn, in the Leipsig-street, has been purchased for the residence of the Princess Leignitz, if she survives the King.—*Dutch paper*.

Munich, April 12.—The report that the Crown Prince after his marriage will reside at Nuremberg becomes more probable: besides this, workmen are busily employed in repairing the castle of Hohenschwangau, formerly belonging to the house of Hohenaufen, and now the property of the Crown Prince. This castle is restored in the ancient style; some eminent painters are already engaged on it, and we learn that some artists will shortly go from Munich, to represent, in a series of fresco paintings, the history of the unfortunate Conradin, who set out from Hohenschwangau on his expedition to Italy.

France.—Paris, April 22.—It is affirmed that [illegible] who was present at the debate [illegible] Commodore Ellio[illegible] the sitting on the affair of the 25 millions, [illegible] the Duke very much dissatisfied at having heard [illegible] de Broglie support the amendment of M. [illegible] He said, on going away, that General Jack[illegible] would refuse all satisfaction, and that the Amer[illegible] can nation would not bear an insult, though it might lose 25 millions. M. Guizot and several professors of the University went together, at noon, to the office of the Minister of the Interior where they had a long conference with M. Thiers. Is it intended to persuade M. Royer Collard to renounce his professorship?—*Messager*, April 23.

The Hague, April 22.—letter from Terschelling says that it was discovered last week that the hull of the Lastine frigate, having drifted from the place where it was before, had risen above the surface of the sea, at a depth of four, or four and a half fathoms at low water. A boat keeps guard near it, and the English are expected with these new machines for the purpose of recovering the treasures which are on board this wrecked vessel.—*Journal de la Haye*.

A gentleman walking one morning last week in the garden of the Tuileries enveloped in a large cloak, inadvertently fell into one of the shaft basins, and was so hampered by the folds of his garment that he very narrowly escaped being drowned, though the water is not more than 20 inches deep, and, as he said when taken out, he was a good swimmer.

Accidents at Longchamp.—At the promenade of Longchamp the eldest son of General Decaen was thrown from his horse, and so severely injured, that, after lingering to the day before yesterday, he expired. In the course of the same week the only son of General Anderossi was overturned in his tilbury, and notwithstanding all the succour of medical art, survived the accident only a few days.

Murders in the United States.—The American paper contains an account of a most horrid massacre, which took place on the 18th ult., on the road to Centreville. It appears that the house of a Mrs. Jane Casey was attacked and entered by four men with dirks. Two of the inmates were instantly murdered, and the woman who kept the house was stabbed twice by the assassins. Two other persons were so severely wounded that they were not expected to survive. The murderers have been apprehended and lodged in gaol. The horrid butchery is represented to have been caused by the daughter of Mrs. Casey having eloped with the son of one of the murderers named King. Another murder, not less cruel and revolting in the *Mobile Register* of the 20th ult. Two children belonging to a gentleman named Mervin were proceeding to school in Baldwin country, near Stockton, when they were waylaid and murdered by two negroes, who subsequently attacked two ladies riding on horseback in the neighbourhood. The ladies fortunately escaped, and owing to the timely information communicated, the murderers were seized and thrown into prison, where they now wait their trial. Murder is the only crime punished with death in the United States.

Very Appropriate.—At a meeting of the members of the Temperance Society, advertised to be holden at the Mile-end Chapel, Mile-end-road, Mr. P. Drinkwater, the minister of the chapel, is announced as the chairman.

Bombay.—*Printed and Published for the Proprietors, at the Gazette Press, No.* 1 *Nesbit Lane, Fort, by* Nowrojee Hormusjee, *where all communications addressed to the* Editor, *are received.*